THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,753. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—SECOND PAGE—First column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DWELLINGS, HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EUROPE—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
EXCHANGE—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
FURNITURE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
INSTRUCTION—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANIES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—THIRD PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—THIRD PAGE—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
STORAGE—THIRD PAGE—Fourth column.
SUMMER RESORTS—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
THE TRADES—THIRD PAGE—Second and third columns.
THE TURF—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—FIRST PAGE—Third column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
1,236 BROADWAY,
THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 7 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

CHARLIE—JANUARY 18, 1870. IMPORTANT. IF living, write.

INFORMATION WANTED—$1,000 REWARD—GAVIN Mailman, born in Fleshire, Scotland, in 1792, heir to property, resided in 1854 at Sheddac and Richibucto, New Brunswick; died in America since 1854. Reliable evidence of his death will secure the reward. Address JOHN F. JAYNE, Attorney, No. 7 Murray street, New York.

JULY 18—I WAS THERE WHEN YOU ARRIVED; DID you see me in the crowd; what day and hour can I see you at same place, if only few minutes?

MRS. BRIDGET—I AM GOING ON TO BOSTON, I have won the bet. GLOVES.

A. E.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO "MAXIMILIAN," box 187 Herald office. Important to you. I have your gold ring.

MINNIE—KATE AND I ARE GOING UP THE HUDSON on the Plymouth Rock to-morrow morning at half-past 9. Be sure and meet us at Thirty-fourth street. H. H. G.

NELLIE WILL SEE HER BROTHER AT 7½ O'CLOCK this day, as stated in note.

SOFF DYER—MEET ME TO-NIGHT AT SEVEN, CORner of Chambers street and Broadway. S. L. WASS.

THOMAS AND WILLIAM BIRCHALL—SUPPOSED TO have left Liverpool in 1845 for America. If this should meet the eyes of the above or any one to whom they may be known, they are particularly requested to communicate with J. A. Marston, Aylesbury, England.

THE LADY WHO, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, WAS on board the Plymouth Rock, for Long Branch, with rough and ready sailor hat, trimmed with black ribbon, brown silk undershirt, light colored and figured overskirt, black sacque, polka dot bow, silver ring and bracelet will oblige a gentleman by appending interview. Address, if agreeable, S. S., box 151 Herald office. State some circumstance, pink or present, that no mistake may occur.

TOSTEE HAT AND BACK CURLS—$3.20 BOAT THURSday, the 1 in the afternoon of same day Fulton street stage. Please address SAXON, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 15, TWO SMALL GOLD Seals and Keys. A liberal reward paid to whoever will deliver them to G. W. HURGERFORD, 26 Broad street, N. Y.

LOST.—CUT AWAY FROM YACHT JESSIE, WHILE capsized in lower bay, by some white vessel, sloop or sloop rigged, 18 ft. 6 in. boat, painted white. Any information leading to the recovery of said property will be suitably rewarded. GEO. E. SHERMAN, 100 Murray street.

LOST—ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN THE corners of Fifth and Sixth avenues, a morocco leather Pocketbook containing a diamond ½ hoop. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 27 West Twenty-first st.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, IN FORTY-THIRD street or Eighth avenue, a black crape veil. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by returning it to 210 West Forty-third street.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK ISSUED BY THE Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York, to W. W. Perry. If not found or returned in a few days I will apply for sum from this date I will apply to the Bank for a new book.
NEW YORK, July 21, 1871. WM. W. PERRY.

SAILBOAT, 18 FEET LONG, PICKED UP AT CLIFton, Staten Island. Inquire of WILLIAM JACOBS.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN SLUT; answers to the name of Nellie; has a bare spot on left side, ears cut long. MRS. WALTERS,
59 West Twenty-eighth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, in the City Hall Park, a small Terrier Slut. The fin er will receive the above reward by returning it to EDWARD J. KNIGHT, at Supreme Court, City Hall.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON LAST FRIDAY EVENing, a young Cow, four years old; pale yellow, mingled with dots on her body.
P. GILLIGAN, Cooper's Corner, New Rochelle.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM NEW BUILDINGS on Second avenue, between 119th and 120th streets, one hunting case Gold Watch and Chain. The above reward will be paid if left at the bakery, Third avenue, between 118th and 119th streets, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, a Pocketbook containing $100 in bills. The finder will receive the above reward and heartfelt thanks of the looser by leaving same at 87 West Twenty-first street.

$50—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of the Silver (forks, spoons, &c.) taken from the residence of Mrs. Smallwood, Prairie street, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, July 20; no questions asked. Address E. G. THOMPSON, 29 Nassau street, New York.

$100 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND PIN, lost July 6, at Thomas' concert or on Broadway car, or on July 4, on steamer Plymouth Rock; return to 41 Mercer street, up stairs. No questions asked.

REWARD OF $5 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN of the Skye Terrier Slut, Betty. Call at 108 West Twenty-eighth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST 1—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—All the official drawings kept on file. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 28 Wall street, Post office box 4,264.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE of the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, late "Sanford's," Broadway, New York. Among the articles to be offered is a splendid Coaching Range that cost $800. EDWARD SCHENCK is the Auctioneer.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 446—JULY 21, 1871.
49, 16, 52, 28, 36, 21, 25, 69, 68, 13, 9, 24.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 367—JULY 21, 1871.
69, 28, 9, 38, 54, 4, 22, 7, 18, 15, 13, 12, 70.
PAVILION—CLASS NO. 444—JULY 20, 1871.
48, 23, 44, 17, 11, 76, 49, 1, 59, 66, 52, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 445—JULY 21, 1871.
50, 37, 35, 53, 70, 63, 39, 2, 64, 32, C1, 62.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,963.

A.—KENTUCKY, CLASS 444, NOS. 69, 27, 29 DREW $20,000; Royal Havanas, June 30, No. 11,974 drew $15,000, gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 152 Fulton street, No 2 Park row. Post office box 4,963.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—BUREAU OF Water Register, No. 383 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of five per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on and after the 1st day of August next.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Water Register.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S Office, 257 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the Public Baths will be open at 5 o'clock in the morning and closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Third Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Service, has been appointed by Her Majesty to receive Majesty's government, and is authorized to receive at Washington any claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the period between the 18th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, and which may remain unsettled, coming within the provisions of Article 12 and the five next following articles of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th of May, 1871; and accordingly all persons, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, who may have claims of the nature described in the said articles, and which they desire to have laid before the Commissioners to be appointed under those articles, are required to notify such desire to the undersigned, at his office, No. 763 Fifteenth street, between New York avenue and G street, Washington, D. C., and to transmit to him forthwith the particulars of their claims, together with the requisite documentary evidence or information in support thereof, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commissioners.

And whereas various documents in support of claims upon the government of Great Britain, coming within the aforesaid articles of the treaty, have from time to time been transmitted to the Foreign Office in London, and are still retained in that office, notice is further given, that all such documents, now in keeping of the Foreign Office, will forthwith be sent to the undersigned for registration and classification, to which end they must be now deposited in Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington. Persons who have claims on file at either of the above-mentioned places are requested to inform the undersigned of their desire to have them registered for submission to the Commissioners.

Further notice will be given of the day of the first meeting of the Commissioners, within six months from which every claim is to be presented, unless further time be made in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, when the period for presenting such claims may be extended by them any time not exceeding three months longer. HENRY HOWARD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of the Licensing Druggists and Prescription Clerks in the city of New York, 3 Union place.
All druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, 73 Union place.
Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterwards given to prescription clerks.
The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, pharmacy, pharmacy an chemical analysis, materia medica, prescriptions and the adulterations of drugs.
The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
GODEN FORDYCE, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEODORE FROMWEIN, } Commissioners.
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D. }
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1871.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has removed to more elegant rooms, 749 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

READ THE LEADER,
giving Pungent and Cogent
Explanations
for Times' Malice
towards
City Officials.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FULL OFFIcial drawings received by JOSEPH BATES, 1-4 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—JUNE 30, NO. 11,974 drew $100 0-0, gold; Kentucky, Class 447, Nos. 50, 27, 29 drew $20 000; Hamburg official of June 21 received. Address BALBY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

BROOK TROUT.—100,000 NATURAL BREED LONG Island Fish, from 3 to 12 inches in length, for sale. Apply to CHARLES SILLITY CHASE, Mayesh, L. I.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 9 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c.; Butler's new Work, 25c. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY BROKEN SETTER DOG; very staunch. 84 Front street.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices. A lot of Guns slightly damaged cheap.
GEORGE SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, JULY 22,—4 P. M. PURSE OF $1,000.
A. Patterson's b. m. Lady Taylor.
William S. Weeks's blk. g. Eight Bells.
Mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness.
C. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871, at 4 P. M. Match $300.
H. Daly's sorrel m. Hickey.
H. Black's b. g. Romeo.
F. Gough's blk. g. Detector.
Mile heats, three in five, in harness.
C. J. M. VAN CORTLAND, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Fifty-third street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular sale of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior boarding stable for the retail trade.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
CATALOGUES AND DAILY CIRCULARS ISSUED.
Elegant, handsome and closely matched pair of golden dorrel Geldings, 16 hands high, 9 years old; trot handsomely; stylish drivers; fine action and very showy; drive like one horse; can trot in 3½; all day roadsters; flowing manes and tails; warranted sound and kind; also fine Dog Cart, made by Wood Bros.; Harness, &c.
Highly bred and handsome dapple gray Gelding, 15¾ high, 9 years old; warranted sound and kind; stylish driver; can trot in 2:50; he is also a good pole horse; also a Jagger Wagon, made by Brown & Goodwin, and a set of single Harness. Can be seen at THE WOODSDELL'S Club Stables, Broadway and Forty-third street.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A PAIR OF good, sound (gray and bay), kind Horses, eight years old, true travellers, with a new, light, two-seat Rockaway Carriage and good double set of Harness. Also a set of second Sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to C. COAKLEY, 163 Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

HORSE WANTED—FOR HIS KEEP, ON PLACE NEAR Rutherford Park; must be kind and gentle; will be used but little. May buy if the owner desires to sell in the fall. Address CHARLES MORGAN, 41 Broadway.

HARNESS—BANKRUPT STOCK—BELOW COST. H. B. Sackett, 301 Canal street, offers Nets, Whips, &c., lower than any other house; goods all warranted perfect and reliable. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

LANDAU WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A FIRST class second hand one may find a customer by address ing, stating price and how long run, P. C., Trenton, N. J.

ONE PLATFORM SPRING SODA WATER AND ONE do. Grocery Wagon, 2 Express and one light Business Wagon, one two-seat shifting top Depot Wagon, one bakers' Cart, one Chaise, one Trunk, one set double inch Harness, one set coupe Harness, oroide, new, at 226 Spring street, corner clarke.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED (shop) worn Carriages cheap; light Barouches, country Coach, Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Phaeton Wagon, carryall top and open Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 672 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FOUR SEAT PHAETON, light and suitable for one horse; price low. Address J. B. W., Sun office, 15 Chatham street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRYBOAT, 138 FEET LONG, 30 feet over all, 6 feet deep; cylinder 23 inches in diameter; 6 feet stroke; in good order, now running on a line; also boat suitable for Oyster Sloop Fore and Aft rigged. A large lot of copper pipe attached to same. Address A. HECKMAN, South Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A 21 FOOT JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, in perfect order; price $125; or will exchange for a single Scull Shell. Address C. H. R., box 4,230 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A steam Yacht, 42 feet long, 9 feet beam. Apply at 21 West street.

SIX-OARED LAP STREAK CLUB BOAT, SINGLE AND double Scull Sets, 18 to 30 tons, Row Boats for sale cheap, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' Boat Shop, 338 South street. Also four-oared Shell, single and double Sculls, Shells and other Boats, at 114th street, Harlem River.

WANTED TO CHARTER—FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 15, a Sloop Yacht, 18 to 30 tons, well cabin accompanions and captain to take charge of the same. Address box 148 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—1,000 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL. APply to J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND HAND RUCHE MAchines. Address SHINEY, Herald office.

EUROPE.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—MRS. SCHAUFFLER, daughter of Rev. J. C. Oncken, of Hamburg, offers to young ladies desirous of completing their education in Germany the combination of an English home, combined with great educational advantages. Not more than four young ladies received. Terms for board and residence, with superior instruction in French and German, also music and drawing by first rate masters, 100 guineas per annum. Highest references in England and Germany. For further particulars apply to Rev. J. C. ONCKEN, Hamburg, Germany, or for prospectus to Mrs. LOUD, care of Benjamin Smith, Esq., Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

GUERRLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosia Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparations special).

GRAND HOTEL,
Paris,
12 Boulevard des Capucines, 12
reopened.
After being entirely restored.
The prices of the Grand Hotel have been greatly reduced by the new directors.
The charge for service will be no more paid by travellers.
700 Rooms and Drawing Rooms, very comfortably furnished, from 5 francs a day, service included.
Table d'hote.
Breakfasts at 4 francs (service included), every day from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.
Dinners at 6 francs (service included), every day at 6 P. M. precisely.
Dinners a la carte.
Special service at fixed prices, including lodging, fuel, light, service and food, with the choice of taking a common starting point at or near the Grand Hotel or the restaurant on the table d'hote.
First class, per day, 30 francs—24s. 6d.
Second class, per day, 25 francs—20s. 8d.
Third class, per day, 20 francs—16s. 8d.
12 Boulevard des Capucines 12, Paris.

HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL,
170 Rue Rivoli, Paris,
facing the Place du Palais Royal and the Louvre, near the Tuileries, the theatres and the Place de la Bourse. Rooms from 3 francs and upwards. Table d'hote at 5 francs, wine included. Service a la carte in the apartments. Reading rooms. French and foreign newspapers; carriages; interpreter.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES,
6 Rue d'Antin 8, Paris,
between the Tuileries and the Boulevards,
with every possible comfort. Table d'hote.

MESSRS. BINDER BROS., OF NO. 172 BOULEVARD de Sebastopol, Paris, have been favoring their clients that it is altogether inaccurate that their warehouses were burned down during the late disruption in Paris, as several journals assert. In answer to the numerous letters they receive on this subject Messrs. Binder Bros. can fully reassure those who own carriages warehoused by the above.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COFE'S HANOVER HOTEL is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families, gentlemen's parties, tourists, &c. Superior cuisine, &c., by the week at reduced rates. Ladies' coffee room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

THE NORMANDY HOTEL,
Paris,
256 Rue St. Honore. 256
American House.
Bond Street Prices 5s.
Best accommodation.

FURNITURE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at O'PAY & REILLY'S extensive warerooms, 240 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warehouse, 51 Hudson street, between Broadway and Duane, will be found all styles and all colors Parlor Suits, covered with reps, haircloth, satin or brocatel, from $60 upward; a suit; Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture Planofortes, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., at the greatest bargains for cash. Packed and delivered free.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 12 EAST TENTH street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue—Handsome Suits, Mahogany Parlor Suit, nearly new, cost $650, for $175; one do., satin brocatel, $150; one do., $50; Planoforte, Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, a ball original cost; property of private family. House to let.

A SPLENDID LOT OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE and Carpets, nearly new.
CHARLES O. HAVENS, 330 West street, up stairs.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suite, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $750, for $200; one do., $50; Planoforte, cost $755, for $175; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Bookcases, Cabinets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Silverware. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

ALL THE FURNITURE CONTAINED IN THE FIVE story residence No. 120 West Twenty-third street for sale, namely:—Planoforte, Parlor Suits for $80, rep Suits for $50, 10 bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, style Louis XIV., for $20 each; Wardrobes, Carpets for $1 per yard, and to suit purchasers.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, AT REDUCED prices; housekeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month. GREENE'S, 304 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash, or on weekly or monthly payments, at H. M. COWPERTHWAITE'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
284 and 286 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other houses in the city.

TAKE NOTICE.—HAVING TO DISPOSE OF COMPLETE sets of furniture of four story houses 124 West Twenty-fifth street, will sell at the following low prices for cash:—Parlor Suits, $75; rep do., $20; Bedroom Suits from $60; Bureaus, Sideboards, from $30; a yard, and $80 lots, cheap for cash. Call this day or Sunday.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professionals everywhere; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, at greatly reduced prices. New $150 Tables, complete, $375 each. Billiard rubber and accessories cheap. Warerooms corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FINANCIAL.

A—JULY INVESTMENTS.
JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing 7 3-10 per cent gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 22,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
72 Broadway.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,0 0, will be received.
Six per cent interest, free of government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences the first every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice
EDWARD HOGAN, } Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.
We offer at the lowest market rates
County, Town, City and School District Bonds
of several States.
Send for descriptive list.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Dealers and Brokers in Municipal Bonds,
11 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
Ten to Twelve per cent,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Cash valuation of property, $46,719,817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $689,000.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
48 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON BROOKlyn Property. Apply to BRADLEY CURRIER, 44 Dey street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS OF $500 each and upward to loan on good New York or Brooklyn property.
J. R. POWELL, No. 26 Pine street, room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY—ON BOND AND mortgage in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 165 Broadway, room No. 9.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
(Chartered by the government of the United States.)
Deposits over $2,000,0 0.
185 Bleecker street, New York.
SIX PER CENT interest commences first of each month.
Four per cent allowed from the date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.
DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES,
as safe as registered bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the city if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Mondays and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 137 Broadway.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.
The directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 15th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK (VIADUCT) RAILWAY COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART, A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, PETER SWEENY,
CHARLES A. LAMONT, LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER, HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD CROKER,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS, EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH BELLOWS, NATHAN MARSH,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.
HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and will receive at their books for subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday, the 26th day of June inst., at the following places in this city, viz.:
At the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.
At the banking house of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 13 Union square.
The company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the city of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Battery place, through Greenwich and Hudson street; also across the Harlem river and through Westchester county; with power to build additional lines of railway, and branches from time to time, in any part of the city or Westchester county. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the city. The mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York are authorized, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the company, and for the addition of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester county the Supervisors of Westchester are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times the directors are authorized to issue certificates for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.
The terms of subscription will be as follows—
Ten per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid or called in by the Board of Directors, on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.
Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the company payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all instalments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.
The company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the 26th day of July, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1871.

$16,000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, ON Tenement Property, for five years. G. J. FISCHER, Counsellor at Law, 346 Bronne street, under Westchester House.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in large and small sums, on property in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Westchester county. SIMONSON & WATTLES, No. 15 Pine street.

$800,000 TO LOAN ON CITY, STATE OR COUNTY Property, in sums to suit. Also First and Second Mortgages cashed. Money invested.
M. EINSTEIN, No. 5 Pine street, room 12.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 886 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 553.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silk Life Policies, Furniture, Merchandise; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 536.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and personal property of every description; same bought and sold.

AMERICAN OFFICE—725.—$75,000 WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c.; highest price paid. H. HARRINGER, 733 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold.

80 NASSAU STREET (FORMERLY CORNER BROADway and Fulton street).—NEWMAN & LEOPOLD buy sole or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; lowest rates. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BAGGING BURLAPS, SALE OR PIECE; BAG MAKers' Canvas, Bag Lining, Shearings for shirts, Piano and Table Baizes, Military Cloth, Brussels Carpets, at 91, Maiden lane. LOCKWOOD, 3rd Chambers street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HAMMONIA,
Captain J. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, July 25, 1871, at 3 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CRATHAM SQUARE—GRANT Square, 42 New Bowery.—Clean, airy Rooms, 25 and 50 cents per day; $2 and $2 50 per week.

1 OF THE BEST BOARDING HOUSES IN THE FIFteenth ward for families and single gentlemen; pleasant Rooms; terms moderate. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms, for families and single gentlemen, to rent, with Board; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 196 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST THIRTY FIRST STREET.—PERMANENT OR transient boarders will be accommodated with handsome furnished Rooms and first class Board at moderate prices for the summer.

12 HUBERT STREET.—FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Room on reasonable terms; single Rooms; also day Board; large front Room for two or three gentlemen.

14 TH STREET, 217 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with Board, can be had in the first class house, en suite or singly, by gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references required.

14 TH STREET, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, 200 AND 202.—Double and single front Rooms, with large pantries, hot and cold water, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board.

14 TH STREET, NO. 212, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—Large handsome Room, with alcove, second floor, front, newly carpeted and neatly furnished, for gentleman and wife, with good table, $20; one square Room, $10.

22 SUFFOLK STREET, NEAR GRAND.—COMFORtably furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, for gentlemen or families.

34 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A CHARMING furnished First Floor to let, with or without Board.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Large and handsomely furnished front Rooms and Board, for a gentleman and wife; also a handsome small Room; summer prices.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—A BACK ROOM, second story, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also hall Room; location desirable.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Moderate rates for the summer.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—PLEASANT, cool Rooms, with or without Board, with every convenience and attendance of a first class house, at summer prices; family small.

110 KACSDOGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to responsible small families.

214 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Well furnished large Room; $3 per week for permanent boarder, or part Board; also a hall Room; pleasant, quiet house and location.

228 THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Neat, comfortable Rooms, furnished, with a lady living alone, with or without Board.

253 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE pleasant Room, with large closets, on the second floor, and Room on the fourth floor, to let, with Board, on moderate terms for the summer; reference required.

281 HUDSON STREET.—BOARDING.—A WIDOW lady will accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant hall Bedrooms, with or without Board; also a large Room; gas and bath.

345 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—VERY ELEgantly furnished Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a large pleasant Hall Bedroom; terms moderate; table and location first class.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (25 LAMARtine place).—A private family, with a few select boarders, have large Rooms to let, with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 45th street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, no other boarders, will let a Room, all improvements, to a gentleman. 225 West Thirty-fourth street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND A pleasant front Room or a Floor throughout, with Board in the family only; no other boarders. Address CENTRAL HOME, box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, with or without Board, in a well located brown stone House, 143 East Seventy-eighth street, reference being satisfactory.

NEW, FINE, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE FOR first class boarders, now open, the 1st of August; the Board $8 to $10, Rooms $3 to $8 a week. 338 Second avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, ENGAGED OUT DURING THE DAY, wishes Board in a small family or with a single lady, where there are no other boarders, within a short distance of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating particulars, W., box 203 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—AT OR NEAR THE CENTRAL Park, by a gentleman, his wife, daughter and nurse; two rooms adjoining preferred; terms reasonable. Address immediately, BOARD, box 3,356 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COUPLE, INFANT AND nurse, a Floor of three rooms, unfurnished, with Board. Address W. R. H., box 178 Herald office, for one week.

HOTELS.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, CORNER TWENTYSixth street and Lexington avenue.—Coolest Rooms in New York, with or without meals; hours of bath to open all night; electric baths, sun baths and medical gymnastics.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day, $2 50 and $4 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 and $6 a week.

MADISON PARK HOTEL, BROADWAY, TWENTYsecond street and Fifth avenue.—Rooms, all front, with baths; coolest in city; table d'hote.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 29 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50 and 60 cents per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 CEDAR STREET, CONVEnient to New Jersey ferries.—Lodgings 25 cents; single Rooms 25 cents and 50 cents; Board and Lodging $1 per day, or by the week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—NEW FURNITURE, handsome rooms, fine shade and first class table; terms moderate; half hour from Peck Slip by boat.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT airy Rooms (house standing high and table choice; will please address box 184 Post office, Astoria, L. I. Gentlemen will find the scenes easy by boat or cars.

BOARD UP THE HUDSON, 7 MILES FROM LAKE George and 15 from Saratoga; location healthy and pleasant; boarders received from the 15th of July to the 30th of September; terms moderate. Address Proprietors of Kingswood Seminary, Glen's Falls, N. Y.

BOARD THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy Rooms, shaded with maple trees; good stabling for horses; fresh fruits and vegetables; fine scenery. Apply at 286 Fourth avenue.

BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A PLEASANT SECond story Room, in house with modern improvements, on Ridgewood avenue, to rent, to a gentleman and wife. Address C. H. M., box 4,061 Post office.

BOARD AT THE MAPLE GROVE HOUSE, TEN MILES from Catskill; location moderate. Address H. STOLL DARIN, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y. Reference, J. G. WILBUR, M. D., 187 Broadway, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A SINGLE FAMILY at a farmhouse, 2½ miles from Catskill. Address JAMES H. BADEAU, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER UP THE HUDSON OR ON Long Island; price not to exceed $5 per week, and not more than one hour's ride from the city. Address B. B., box 167 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FIVE OR SIX GROWN PEOple, at Cherry Hill, on Hackensack Railroad, one hour from New York; large, pleasant Rooms; high ground; boating, fishing and stabling; good Board; references exchanged. Address J. W. HOVER, Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TERMS MODERATE; DAILY communication; bathing, fishing and boating; location desirable; rooms large; can accommodate but a few; formerly a private residence. Address TOWNSEND, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE IN ROCKland county, near Suffern station, 30 miles from city by Erie Railway, where good accommodation can be obtained. The house is nicely situated in a very healthy location, near the Ramapo Mountains; has very fine, large rooms; plenty of shade; good table, with fruit, vegetables, eggs, milk, &c. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire at 464 Sixth avenue, of Mr. COX, proprietor, to-day.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child (4½) and nurse; high ground, away from water, not more than 1½ hour from Wall street Address, with particulars, INLAND, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS and two children; Long Island preferred; must be within easy access of city and near station; would prefer it near salt water. Address C. S. C., Herald office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT OR NEAR THE WAter, not over 1½ or 2 hours from the city, for a lady and child, only 3 years old; terms moderate. Address M. X., Herald office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A first class farm house on reasonable terms. Address JOHN ROUSE, South Cairo, N. Y.

HILSON, ON THE HUDSON—DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion; large, airy rooms; good Board; fine shade; private grounds, &c. Board at reasonable rates. Inquire of A. J. ROE, at 177 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY offer superior Board to a married couple or two gentlemen; five minutes' walk from stapleton landing. Mrs. S., Stapleton House, Boyd Hill.

5 SINGLE, 10 FAMILY ROOMS, EN SUITE, AT NORwood House, 40 minutes from Jersey City via Northern New Jersey Railroad. E. B. HOUGHTON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 20 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. MCMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT BELMONT HALL,
New Brighton, Staten Island,
fine front Rooms, with Board, at reasonable rates.

COLEMAN HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
The best accommodations offered to families and transient guests. Attached to the hotel is a billiard room, with French & Collender's tables.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—WHITE SULPHUR Springs House is now open; terms $8 per week. Address WALKER N. LENNON, Proprietor, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; first class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Madison county, N. Y.—Open for guests; $12 to $16 per week. Apply direct by letter, or to 43 Fifth avenue.
D. F. PETERS, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS BOARD ON THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, in a pleasant farmhouse, within easy access of all the celebrated scenes, for $10 per week. For particulars apply to H. DIXON, 59 Broadway, or address MILES HAINES, Tannersville, Greene county, N. Y.

FOREST HOME.—BOARD AMIDST THE CATSKILL Mountains; good accommodations; reasonable charges; pure air, charming scenery. Apply to H. C. GRAINGER, Cairo, Greene county, or H. FORBES, 5 S. Broadway, New York.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHERry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.—Lighted throughout with gas; first class Board, $2 50 per day; scenery and drives in and around Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest. J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE—ON THE NEWBURG AND New York Railroad, Highland Mills Station, in sight of depot—can accommodate a few more boarders; short drive to lake; good bathing and boating. Address J. L. NOXON, Turner's, Orange county. References—E. Gurney, Esq., 109 Pearl street, New York; Rufus D. Case, Esq., 159 Water street, New York.

HEATH HOUSE,
Schooley's Mountain Springs,
New Jersey.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 till 4 o'clock.
SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH, SECOND COTTAGE NORTH METROpolitan Hotel, on Ocean avenue.—Elegant Rooms, with first class table; all desirable accommodations. Apply to or address Mrs. A. PHILLIPS, Long Branch.

LAKE MOHOUK (PALTZ POINT).—A DELIGHTFUL Mountain Resort. This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors nor gambling; board $10 to $15 per week; Erie Railroad cars leave New York at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For circular address Lake Mohouk House, New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J.
This favorite summer resort, celebrated for its scenery and fine atmosphere, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It has all the modern conveniences. It is but sixty minutes' ride from the foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be made for the season.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE,
now open; New Haven cars most every hour; time 40 minutes.
W. J. FISH & SON.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.—ST. JAMES Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I., is now open; splendid beach; surf and still water bathing; table of the best; table and management first class; charges moderate; porters in attendance on arrival of trains. Take Southside Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand street ferries.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

PEQUENNACONCK HOUSE—A PLEASANT FAMILY House, pleasantly situated on a lake among the hills of Patchogue; terms moderate. For particulars address T. B. WARING, North Salem, N. Y.

SANDS POINT HOTEL—NOW OPEN, 1¼ HOUR FROM City by steamer Sewanhaka from Peck slip, East River, at 4 P. M.
DUNSFAR & GILLESPIE.

THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDSOMEST PLACE IN Connecticut.—Mountain air; sandy beach and pure water. Send for a circular. Beach House, Wallingford, Conn. S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

VAN TINE'S HOTEL, FAIR HAVEN, N. J., HAVING been enlarged and newly fitted up; one of the most pleasant situations on the Shrewsbury river; steamer Sea Bird landing daily. Bathing, sailing and fishing. Roads to Long Branch unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 2 Day street. E. J. VAN TINE.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, ROCKAway, L. I. (south side).—This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first class; has gas and water throughout, with fine drives and bathing; ample stabling; also a steam yacht for use of guests. Apply to N. P. SEWELL, on the premises, or at Madison Square House, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE, FINE STORE FOR OYSTER AND BEER Saloon, with cellar for bottling beer, &c. 174 Cherry street. Rent $445. Inquire there. J. SCHONING.

A FLOOR, 40 BY 50 FEET, WITH STEAM POWER, suitable for sash and blind or other light manufacturing business. Apply at 315 East Forty-fifth street, on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET—BRICK, 60 BY 100 FEET, TWO stories, with Steam Engine, near Market street depot, Newark, N. J., on direct line for communication with New York; suitable for any business; rent low. Apply to E. N. BALL, Market street, Newark.

LARGE ELIGIBLE STORE—137 EIGHTH STREET, near Broadway, with large show window; rent moderate; terms to suit. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 190 Broadway, room 6.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 72 and 72 Wooster street; very light; size 50x96 feet. Apply on premises.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET—THREE OR MORE ROOMS, 56x44, separately or together, with use of steam elevator; light on all sides. Inquire at 169 West Twenty-seventh st.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES fitting for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—STORE 106 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Eleventh and Twelfth streets, with or without Apartments; suitable for any business. Inquire of JOHN KOSHLER, in the basement.

TO LET—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FITTED OFfices, on second floor, with closets, washroom and bath, in neighborhood of Burling slip and water. Address Post office box 7,061.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.—TO LET, ONE of the best stands in the city, two story and basement, 25x100, Croton, gas; also large building, for four and feed store. Inquire at 501 West Twenty-sixth street, corner Tenth avenue. JAMES MOORE.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ONLY $20 PER MONTH, COMpletely furnished, a cosey Cottage, 6 rooms; water and gas; location fine and healthy, near the Boulevard; stages pass the door every half hour. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A VERY LARGE stone Mansion, 52 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 23½ feet front; hall 14 feet wide and marble tiled. Apply before 11 o'clock.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, detached, in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, neatly furnished, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; will be let cheap and weekly payments taken. Address H. A., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSES to let, all improvements, 128 East Eighty-second street, near Fourth avenue; rent $1,200 per annum.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, IMMEdiate possession, near Fifth avenue, 4 story brown stone high stoop; first class neighborhood; open from 12 to 4 103 Chambers street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND KITCHEN, suitable for housekeeping; can be divided if required; terms moderate. Call at 508 West Twentieth street, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EVERY CONVENIENCE, IN spacious first class residence of an unintrusive private family. No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—To gentlemen, on second floor, 316 West Twenty-second street, suitable for a couple of friends for sleeping room and parlor.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT VERY low prices, near the Westminster Hotel, with kitchen privilege. Apply at 138 East Sixteenth street.

ROOMS TO LET.—FINE ROOMS, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen; prices reasonable. Inquire at 127 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH HALL Room adjoining, together or separately, if desired. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

TO LET—COOL, FURNISHED ROOMS, TO SINGLE gentleman; references. No. 7 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF PARlor, kitchen and back room, furnished for housekeeping; terms, $10 per week; several other Rooms if required. 159 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET—25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Tiffany & Co's., elegantly furnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; terms very moderate.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 436 Fifty-third Street.

$7.—FRONT SITTING AND BEDROOM CONNECTING, $7 housekeeping; housekeeping in rooms; closet on floor; more room if needed; excellent location. 128 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED FOR $7 housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs and everything nice; fine location. 223 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

9 BREVOORT PLACE, OR 82 EAST TENTH STREET, few doors west of Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only; price $3 per week.

27 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ONE OR TWO pleasant Rooms to let, furnished, to gentlemen. References exchanged.

38 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished Rooms with a small private family; house has been newly fitted up since May and is newly furnished.

55 BOND STREET.—FINE PARLORS AND BEDrooms, at low prices, en suite or singly, with or without Board; first class restaurant next door.

83 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First Floor, nicely furnished, suitable for an office for dentist or physician.

135 EAST TWELFTH STREET, PRIVATE HOUSE.—Two well furnished adjoining Rooms to two gentlemen or for light housekeeping.

157 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Room, with large closets, bathroom adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen; family private; references.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—A furnished front Room and bedroom, with closets, for housekeeping; gas and bath; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FIRST CLASS FLOOR.—EVERY IMPROVEMENT; only five people in house; American; eight rooms; all light and well ventilated. E. J. QUINLIN, 484 Third avenue.

FRENCH FLATS.—ELEGANT, TO LET, 143 EAST Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, for small first class families; first floor $35; second floor $30 per month. Apply to the janitor.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, CONSISTING OF SIX ROOMS, with stationary washtubs, bath, water closet, elevator and gas to each floor. Inquire on the premises 252 East Eighty-first street, or H. G. DISBROW, 273 East Fiftieth st.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM for sale cheap; also a cigar Liquor Stores, Billiard Saloons, Cigar Stores, Photograph Galleries, Confectionery, Variety Stores; Ice Cream Saloons, Bakeries, Milk Depots and Routes, Coal Yards, English Shades, Rooms.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE—IN A GOOD BUSiness location, with or without Stock; terms moderate. Inquire for three days at the store, 158 Greenwich street.

A SMALL DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THIRD avenue; Fountain, Fixtures and Stock complete, $800. Apply at 11 Second street, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—ALL COMPLETE; STEAM power for driving machine, drying clothes and heating water; low rent; owner cannot attend to it.
SORENS' Store Agency, 806 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, DOING A PAYING business, will be sold cheap on account of other business; will give a big bargain.
EINSTEIN'S Agency, No. 5 Pine street, room 12.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—IN A TENEMENT neighborhood; price, $-50; sickness the only cause for selling; nice rooms for family; cheap rent.
SORENS' Store Agency, 806 Broadway.

FLORENCE RESTAURANT, CORNER OF HOUSTON street and Broadway for sale. Store to let; cheap rent; a good opportunity for a business man. Address GEO. H. MITCHELL, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE.—OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, CARPETS, Railing, Cocoa Matting, &c., for sale at 17 Nassau street, room 2.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN SIXTH AVEnue, a fine Billiard and Drinking Saloon, five Tables, &c., doing big trade; particulars apply to M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer, 79 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established Harness Store, now doing a good business. Apply at 204 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PUBLIC HOUSE ON Eighth avenue. For particulars apply at 658 Eighth av.

FOR $180—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND Furniture of a Lager Bier and Liquor Store, known as the Square and Compass, 120 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE LARGE STOCK and Fixtures of a splendidly fitted up Liquor Store, with apartments; rent of store and apartments $600 a month; must be sold; the owner going to europe. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 37 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—STOVE AND TINWARE SHOP, IN THE best-doing town of Stanhope, Sussex county, N. J.; good business. Further particulars can be ascertained by letter or individually of J. W. TAYLOR, Stanhope, Sussex county, N. J.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE on one of the most prominent corners in Hoboken, right in the centre of the crowded Sunday travel; lease four years to run, with privilege; owner wishes to change the business. Inquire at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 31 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SAMPLE ROOM IN REAR OF CIGAR store No. 2 West Fourth street, one door from Broadway; none but parties meaning business and having the cash need apply.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING a paying business, will be sold cheap, on account of ill health of proprietor; a chance.
EINSTEIN'S Agency, No. 5 Pine street, room 12.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE, IN A GOOD locality; a good chance will be given to any person wishing to enter the business on giving proper security, as it is entirely out of the present owner's line of business and must be disposed of. Inquire of WM. H. ALLEN, 87 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY; FIVE years' lease; low rent. Inquire in the place, 235 Hudson street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—$2,500—THE WELL KNOWN RESTAUrant 213 Broadway; fixtures and furniture are worth $6,000. Inquire at the place.

FOR SALE—UP TOWN, AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP Cigar Store and Barroom, with accommodations for small family; marble counters; rent very cheap. For particulars apply for three days at No. 3 Beaver street.

FOR SALE—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, in the Eleventh ward, doing good business; two years' lease; rent $35; four-pull pump, well fitted up. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 389 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on the principal business part of First avenue; lease cheap rent; a rare chance. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 389 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LIQUOR STORE, IN GOOD location, with lease and low rent.
JOHN WARREN, Auctioneer, 16 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST CLASS CORNER Liquor Store, with a five years' Lease; location good; terms cash; a good purchaser. Apply for three days at Nos. 9 and 11 DeKalb avenue, to THOMAS MCCARTY.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—$1,000—A SMALL Glueing Size Factory, making $300 profit clear per month. For particulars apply for several days to F. MICHON, 188 Prince street.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.—FOR sale, two Presses for stamping gilt papers. Address MOWELL & LAWSON, Philadelphia.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Ice Cream Saloon for sale—the proprietor having another business cannot attend to both. Apply to JOHN H. WESTON, 255 Hudson street.

$500 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store. Inquire on the premises, corner of South First and Sixth streets, Williamsburg.

$15,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A CASH very profitable Manufacturing Business paying over 100 per cent profit; must be sold; owner is going West. Address COLORADO, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TEN HORSE POWER STEAM Engine, with upright boiler; also one French burr stone Spice Mill and one Coffee Mill. On sale for a few days only on premises 143 Reade street.

WANTED—SECOND HAND, OR NEW IF CHEAP enough, 1 Screw Cutting Lathe, 16 feet bed and 18 inch swing; 1 ditto, 6 feet bed and 14 inch swing; 1 Hand Lathe, 18 inch swing, 6 feet bed. Address MORGAN, box 1,874 Post office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; largest variation, original designs; cheapest in the city.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS TELLS EVERYTHING; likeness, name, secrets, to marry quick and good luck; ladies and gentlemen consult him; he is a scientific astrologer. 61 Third avenue, near Twelfth street. 50 cents to $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIR, voyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 169 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME WILLIS (BORN WITH A VEIL), CLAIRvoyant, Card Teller; surpasses the world. 486 Second avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. B. GRINDLE, Professor of Midwifery (over 35 years successful practice in this city), guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. 125 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 128 A. West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, now number 17 (Laurens st.)

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private disease always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free.
DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes: "I have used your pills, and to my delight inconvenience, like magic." Price $2. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE A. interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies here and during confinement. 94 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELLA, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists', 260 Grand or 684 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER A. fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nurses. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 24 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—NO FEES UNLESS CURED satisfactorily, with or without medicine.
Dr. PERRY, 91 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 45th street, near 6th avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
JOHN CLARK, Champion Clog Dancer,
TOM SOLAS, the Dutch Vocalist,
DUMB MANCHESTER and HUMPTY DUMPTY,
of MANCHESTER.
Mr. BLANCHARD as TOM last time of
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
JACK ROBINSON as his Monkey.
MONDAY, Mr. JAMES WARD
and the Drama of
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS EVENING, TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
THE ONLY MATINEE OF
LES MISERABLES.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THIS FAVORITE DRAMA.
JEAN VALJEAN.....Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE
FANTINE.....Miss EMMA DUNNE DE FORREST
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
LES MISERABLES.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Monday, July 24—"IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AT 2, AND
EVENING OF THE
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND GREAT HIT OF
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET,
the great sensational drama, entitled
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

John Alderby	Mr. Charles Waverly
George Constant	Charles McManus
Thomas Goodwin	J. H. Jack
Dennis O'Dwyer	Harry Clifford
Cæsar Augustus	Sam Hemple
Blunt Gloverly	W. L. Shreve
Agnes Constant	Miss L. Salford
Dolores	Alice Newman

New Scenery by Voglitz. Mechanical Effects by Sherwood.
The Old Brewery. Underground Barroom.
Pier No. 29 North River. Station 47 Pacific Railroad.
Arrival of the Tempter and his Dupes.
Meeting of the Waifs. The Forge in Check. The Arrest.
The great Telegraphic Feat.
Arrival of the Limited Express Train.
The Attack. Thrilling Hand to Hand Fight.
Destruction of Black Cloud and his Tribe.
GRAND TABLEAU.

NIBLO'S—ACROSS THE CONTINENT MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. The GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. The RAILROAD TRAIN. NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and a GREAT CAST.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. OLIVER DOUD BYRON as JOE FERRIS. RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS ONE DOLLAR. OLD BREWERY, UNDERGROUND BARROOM, PIER 29, RAILROAD, &C., AT THE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LA TIMBALIER DE BISCOTTE.—EVERY ACT ENCORED. The entertainment pronounced to be
THE MOST CHASTE AND ELEGANT
that is given at any place of amusement in the city.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS,
THE GREAT ORCHESTRE AND
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND.

BOL SMITH RUSSELL, MISS MAUD STANLEY, A. H. WHITCOMB, J. H. GARDNER and all the favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 20, 21, 22,
GRAND
FAMILY MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Admission to Matinee, 25c., 15c. and 50c.; juvenile, 15c.
Saturday Matinee, JULIAN WYLIE'S Burlesque Company.
Monday, July 24—First appearance of G. W. THOMPSON.

BROOKLYN RINK, CLERMONT AVENUE, NEAR Myrtle avenue. SWIMMER EVENING CONCERTS, EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
JOSEPH HEINE,
CARL BERGMANN'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CLOSE THEATER, 728 BROADWAY.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE
LAST MAZEPPA. MATINEE
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MISS KATE RAYMOND.
MAZEPPA. MAZ

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 PERRY ST., REAR.—A NEAT WOMAN; IS A very good cook; willing to assist in the washing and go to the country; good city reference.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor front room. As first class cook in a private family; excellent city reference; no washing done. Call for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A neat, competent woman as first class cook in a small private family; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to go to the country; good city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE young woman as good cook and baker; is neat and reliable; will assist with the washing; city or country; city references.

206 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS FIRST class family cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and French dishes; first class families only need apply; no objection to the country; city reference.

238 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 2D AVS., in rear building.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker and good washer and ironer; good city reference.

250 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the store.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; is a first rate baker; would go a short distance in the country. Good city references.

535 3D AV., NEAR 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing.

552 WEST 43D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, or will do general housework in a small family; excellent references.

1,367 3D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS., candy store.—Two respectable girls to live together; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; both willing and obliging; have three years and eight months' reference from last place. Call for two days from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Chambermaids, &c.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid; thoroughly competent; can come well recommended; prefers the country.

153 1ST AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

283 WEST HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN HUDSON and Greenwich.—A German Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do up stairs work and plain sewing.

478 9TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable German young girl as chambermaid.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

335 WEST 20TH ST.—DRESSMAKING; ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking; will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city. Call on or address Miss M. M. L.

629 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like the work at a few first class families as her own house, or to go out by the day; none to surpass in fitting and trimming suits in the latest styles.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS FULfilled all her city engagements, would like a few country customers. Address for one week P. J. M., box 1,562 Post office.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day in first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, 64½ West 22d st.

General Housework, &c.

116 MADISON ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

21 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, from Newark, as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the management of servants; remunerative not as essential as a pleasant, permanent home. Call on or address for one week Mrs. O. A.

53 MIDDAGH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS housekeeper in a religious family; a widower's family preferred. Mrs. N. M. BURGESS.

249 BOWERY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND STANton sts., second floor.—A middle-aged German, speaking English and well acquainted with all kinds of female work, as housekeeper either in a small family or to keep house for a widower. Address Mrs. MILLER.

Laundresses, &c.

159 WEST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing and French fluting.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out to work by the day washing, ironing and house cleaning or to work at home; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A WOMAN to go out by the day, to wash, scrub, clean or cook; city reference.

234 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., FIRST door.—A first class laundress will go out by the day or week steady; to do fine washing and ironing; pulling and fluting done by hand and machine, and all ons work in the neatest manner. No objection to go a short distance up town.

254 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND door, back room.—A first class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; unexceptionable city reference.

323 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to work out by the day at washing and ironing or housecleaning.

Nurses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as accomplished nurse; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Best city reference.

225 27TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable woman as nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; has been used to children in private families for the last 14 years; good city reference.

227 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, to take care of children.

304 EAST 33D ST.—FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable young girl to take charge of children and do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; reference.

454 8TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young woman as wet nurse in a respectable family.

788 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—BY A RErespectable married woman a child to wet nurse, having buried her child recently; best reference given; only first class parties need call. Inquire for two days.

Miscellaneous.

23 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN) as travelling companion to an invalid lady going to Europe, or would engage as governess to young children in a family intending to spend the winter in the South or in Europe; is an excellent nurse; never sea sick; references exchanged. Call on or address TEACHER.

69 PIKE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS LADY'S COMpanion or to take care of one or two children and teach them English; understands sewing on the machine; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to city or country.

552 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housecleaning or washing. Mrs. BURNS.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 34.—AN ACCOMPLISHED foreign lady, educated in Paris, as translator or copyist. Also lessons in French, English and Italian.

769 BROADWAY, ROOM 27.—WANTED, BY A lady, a reliable person, speaking French, German and English fluently, a position as teacher in a school or family; references from schools where resided before. Address TEACHER, or apply in the afternoon.

1,146 BROADWAY.—AS GOVERNESS; IS QUALIfied to teach Latin, music, French and all the English branches; references exchanged. Address E. L. B., for one week.

A FOREWOMAN'S PLACE WANTED—BY A FIRST class dress and cloak maker, who has had years' experience in first class houses. Address A. M. E., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WOULD LIKE THE ASsistance of some kind gentleman of means to start in business. Address L. M. B., Brooklyn Post office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French and Spanish grammatically and conversationally at $4 per month. Address L. V. V., Herald office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE LESSONS in French, Spanish or English for German. Address SALON, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE would like a position as teacher of music in a school or seminary; or would take private pupils. Testimonials from musicians and others in this city and Philadelphia. Address, stating salary, Miss J. M. B., box 91 Bergen, Jersey City.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended for piano and singing; also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

SALESLADY.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT IN THE best retail fancy trade millinery, &c.; first class city reference; no objection to go South or to the country. Address SALESLADY, station D, 8th st.

TWO FAMILIES TRAVELLING.—AN EXPERIENCED nurse, returning to London with her daughter, would like to wait on a family going there. Address Mrs. THOMPSON, Bridgeton, N. J.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SITUATION AS MATRON in a school or as housekeeper in a private family, or to take charge of an invalid family; city or country; good references. Address Mrs. A. WOOD, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN OF good address, a situation as lady's maid with a family going to Europe; best references. Address E. R., Herald office, or 18 Kay st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO IS RESPECTAble, competent, a position as lady's companion and seamstress or would do the housekeeping in a gentleman's family, where there is a lady; only respectable persons need answer; very best reference given. Address Miss M. NILES, Brooklyn Post office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A SMART, ENERGETIC woman, well posted in hotel duties, can apply at Madison Park Hotel, 22d st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and take care of children. Apply at 468 East 57th st., near av. A.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO WOULD be willing to take a baby to her home to take care of it; aged 15 months. Apply at 54 East 12th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands her business, to go a short distance in the country for the summer. Apply at 49 West 43d st., to-day, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWing machine; steady work. Apply Saturday and Monday. Come prepared to work. TOMLINSON BROS., 605 Broadway, room 17.

WANTED—WAITRESSES, CHAMBERMAIDS AND laundresses for a watering place. Apply this day at 63 5th av., Wadsworth House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK (must be a good cook, washer and ironer), by a small family. Apply at 326 West 55th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG, EXPERIENCED PASTRY COOK, LATE from Paris, wants employment. Address S. H., box 149 Herald office.

COTTON WEIGHER.—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE young man, twenty-five years of age, with first class references, &c., would like to engage with a cotton weigher; small salary required. Address A. M. ALFRED, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS barkeeper; has good references. Address C. B., care of Mr. J. Mulligan, 442 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN), HAVING TWENTY years' experience as a merchant in the manufacturing districts of England, France, Germany, &c., with a perfect command of these languages and a knowledge of several others, wants an engagement as manager or to represent a house in some other suitable capacity in any part of the world. References offered in New York and Europe. Address box 1,149 Post office.

A.—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO HAS SOLD goods by sample, to take orders. No. 7 Warren st., room 23, up stairs.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER wants employment after 6 P. M.; compensation moderate. Address W. H., Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 46 Greenwich st. Apply after 10 A. M. for two days.

A SENTRY CLERK.—A RE-ENGAGEMENT IS WISHED by a young man of good education, in any capacity where he could make himself useful; highest reference. Address L. H., Herald office.

BLANK BOOKS.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE house, a young man with a thorough knowledge of the business. Address M. E. L., box 260 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS DRUG store in San Francisco, Cal. A steady and competent drug clerk, speaking English and French; one speaking German also preferred. Address B. L., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST BE THOROUGHLY experienced in the city retail trade. Apply after 10 A. M. at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

GROCERY CLERK.—A GERMAN, 29 YEARS OF AGE, desires to get a situation as clerk; has had many years' experience in the business; is a good bookkeeper and scales well recommended. Address P. B., Herald office.

LIQUOR SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THAT HAS A good trade among city and suburb retail liquor dealers. Address W. M. F., Herald office.

TO IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY GOODS.—A SALESman of ability, controlling a large first class trade, desires an engagement. Address ENERGY, box 166 Herald office. Unexceptionable references.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALESMAN FOR Long Island with the best recommendations. Address C. F. W., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT PHARMACEUTIST. Address, stating salary expected and city references (no others noticed), J. S., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the china, glass or crockery trade, by an importing house; must understand German and write a good hand. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, P., box 230 Herald office.

WANTED.—ANY ONE DESIRING THE SERVICES OF a thorough business man, first class references and small remuneration, as bookkeeper and general superintendent combined, in a warehouse or manufactory, address, in English or French, EXPERT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRUG CLERK WHO CAN come well recommended for industry, honesty and sobriety; no other need apply. Call at 81 and 83 Fulton st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH SALESMEN WHO are contemplating travelling in the different States; 20 per cent allowed on orders. P. JOHNSON, No. 8 Dey st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT CLERK IN some wholesale or commission house in this city, by a young man 22 years; will furnish security if necessary. Address J. C., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, BY A SINGLE man, who understands horses; is an experienced driver; can milk and make himself useful; good references. Address C., box 194 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN, &C.—WOULD ASSIST IN OR TAKE care of garden; single man; long experience and knows his business; excellent references. Address, till Monday, G. W., Herald office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant single young man; leaving through family going travelling; refers to employer; wages no object. Address W. S. H., box 191 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business will be found willing and obliging; has the best city reference. Address P. W., box 213 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COACHman; must be sober; can be recommended to the business; well acquainted to drive either in New York or Brooklyn; no objection to the country. Can give good reference from his last employer. Call on or address FRANCIS, 21 Talman st., Brooklyn.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED HIS ENgagement with his Excellency Lord Lisgar as coachman, is open to an engagement; good Protestant. Address H. WOOD, New England Hotel, 30 Bowery, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; one who thoroughly understands vegetables, fruit and flowers, greenhouse and graperies; best city reference. Address T. H., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED (GERMAN OR SCOTCHMAN PREFERRED)—A married man, as coachman and gardener; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call at 61 Broadway, room 36, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER, THOROUGHLY UNDERstanding his business, care of horses and usual work on gentleman's place in country; willing and obliging. Apply, with reference, at 24 Old slip, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, wife and one child; has had ten years' experience in laying out and planting gentlemen's places in the country; also erecting glass houses for the cultivation of fruits and flowers. Address GARDENER, Peter Henderson & Co., Cortlandt st., New York.

HELP WANTED—HALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS EVERY LODGE OF Orangemen, and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circulars and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS HAVING a druggist and grocery trade, who want to add wines and liquors to their sales, may address, with references, for one week, WHOLESALER WINES, box 141 Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell the great American flytrap; large profits; sell very rapidly. Apply to or address LIPPINCOTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 and 12 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, who lives with his parents, wanted in a first class dry goods commission house; must write a good handwriting, with reference, box 1,128 Post office, New York.

AN HONEST BOY WANTED—AGE 17 OR 18, STRONG and willing. Address PACKER, Herald office.

ABLE, EXPERIENCED, ENERGETIC CANVASSERS, at or for the best advertising specialty yet offered, will find it to their advantage to communicate with E. & CO., box 123 Herald office.

BOY WANTED—DOWN TOWN, ABOUT 18 YEARS old; a good penman, quick at figures, willing to be useful; state terms and references. Address ENTERPRISE, box 139 Herald office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WISHING TO PLACE risks in one of the best companies on flat brokerage should call at 263 Broadway, room No. 7.

WANTED—A BOY, NOT OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, IN an insurance office; references required. 229 Broadway, room 20.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, TO make himself generally useful. Address, stating salary expected and references, box 816 Post office.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, A COMpetent boy; must write a good hand; state what wages expected. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; SALary $3 a week. Address H. B., box 233 Post office.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, IN WALL street, a boy 12 or 14 years old; must write a good hand, be quick, intelligent and willing. Address, with references, M. & T., Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE himself generally useful in a wholesale house; pay $150 per year to start. Address, with reference, LOLLARD, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER; ONLY THOSE who thoroughly understand handling and marking boxes and have good city reference need apply, from 10 to 11 A. M. CHAS. MORNINGSTAR, 45 Park place.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO ACT AS runner to Castle Garden. Those having acted in that capacity may apply to 147 Cedar st., Pickwick House, all the week.

500 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A PATENTED article indispensible in every family; can make $5 to $20 a day; exclusive territory given. E. BLACKMAN, 96 Malden lane.

THE TRADES.

A MARBLE CARVER WANTED—A GOOD JOB FOR a steady man willing to work. For reasonable wages WATHAN'S Marble Works, 529 West 18th st.

AN EXPERIENCED KNIFE SHIRT CUTTER WILL find steady employment at S. & M. DAVIDSON & CO.'S, 366 Broadway.

ANY BLACKSMITH WANTING A STOUT YOUNG man to learn the trade can find one who can give good references by addressing W. C., box 386 Post office, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTS employment as inspector or clerk of works, buildings, river, railroad, gas or water works. Address for one week J. R. S., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

CLOTH HATS.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and experienced man, to superintend the manufacture of cloth hats. Apply at 464 Broome st.

CARPENTER.—ONE WHO IS A PRACTICAL MECHANic, wants a situation as foreman; can make contracts and solicit work. Address CARPENTER, box 166 Herald office.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—BEST PRICES PAID. Apply at Black Diamond File Works, 39 Richmond st., Philadelphia.

HOOSAC TUNNEL NITRO-GLYCERINE WORKS.—Tri-nitro-glycerine, electric and tape fuse exploders, insulated wire and experienced blasters. 60 Broadway, room 29.

TO PIANOMAKERS.—FINISHER WANTED, AT FISCHER'S Piano Factory, 426 West 25th st., near 9th av.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, BY THE ADVERTISER (middle aged), a situat on as foreman; job, book or news; references; country preferred. Address H. P. H., 84 Macdougal st., corner Prince.

TO DYERS.—A CHEMIST AND PRACTICAL WOOL dyer, known to be one of the first in his profession, would like to take charge of a factory; he has some capital and can give best references. Address DYER, box 123 Post office, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—AT GILLETT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALlery, 174 6th av., an operator; one that can print and tone. Call for two days.

WANTED—A HAT BLOCK MAKER, AT THE HAT manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO STONEWARE AND TWO EARTHENware potters. Apply to OBERHAUSER & CO., Williamsburg Factory, North 11th st.

WANTED IN A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY TAILOR-ing establishment, a first rate cutter. Address L. PHILEKY, 750 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, practically acquainted with working sulphuric acid chamber; one to turn lead. Apply to HUDSON RIVER COPPER CO., 29 William st.

WANTED—WATCH CASE SPRINGERS; NONE NEED apply unless good workmen. Apply at 17 Maiden lane, top floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone House; house 20x35, lot 20x70; all modern improvements, on 124th street, between First and Second avenues; price $8,500; only $1,000 cash required; balance in ten years. Apply at 253 East 124th street.

West Side.

ABOUT SEVEN LOTS ON SIXTY-NINTH STREET, near Eleventh avenue, for sale low and on easy terms, or will exchange for unencumbered improved Property. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

BROADWAY STORES—WEST SIDE, NEAR GRAND street, leasehold, together 46x112.6, for sale or exchange for other city property. Apply to THOMAS M. SOTHAM, No. 9 Pine street.

CHURCH AND LESPENARD STREETS.—CORNER vacant Lot for sale cheap. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., 120 Broadway.

EIGHTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—FRAME House and brick Shop in rear, suitable for any business; lot 18x100; terms easy. Inquire at 549 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, elegantly furnished throughout, on cross street, near Central Park; owner going abroad and will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Address HOYT, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE 36 WEST FIFTIETH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; 20x50x100; has dumb waiter, butler's pantry and all the improvements. Apply on the premises.

NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE 70 WEST Fifty-first street in fee simple; medium size; on the most approved plan. Apply on premises.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY HOME OF 4 ACRES—4 miles from large thriving town, close to church, schools, post office, store; land like a garden; good two story frame house, 7 rooms; barn, hennery, piggery, splendid water, beautiful location; only $1,400; cash $300; balance $100 yearly; immediate possession. GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Elizabethport, New Jersey; contains 7 rooms, all furnished except parlor; only 39 minutes from New York; will be let to a good tenant for $300 a year. For further particulars address LOW RENT, box 135 Herald office.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, two or three months. Address No. 3 Bible House, New York.

A BARGAIN—180 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, TWO miles from New Brunswick, N. J., on the river bank; location fine; beautiful view of river and country; large mansion and out-buildings, surrounded by a beautiful lawn of forest, fruit and evergreen trees; one walks and drives, with box and arborvitæ hedges, with one of the best mineral springs in the land, with all the qualities of the best Saratoga waters; will make a fine place for a hotel or summer boarding house; must be seen to be appreciated; no finer place for an investment has been offered to the public. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 15½.

A FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 100 ACRES, partly improved; well watered, no waste land; healthy location; new house; 28 miles from this city; $900, no encumbrance. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

A FARM FOR SALE—OF 483 ACRES; ABOUT 60 IMproved, with fruit; good buildings, well watered, finely located; about 30 miles from New York; price $6,000; would exchange. WALTER MITCHELL, 17 St. Luke's place.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE CHEAP, $8,500—FRENCH roof House, 13 rooms; lot, 50 ft. 5 in. by 56x100; fine view; Ravine avenue; five minutes' walk below upper depot. Inquire of GEO. C. FURNAM, on the premises, or at 229 Broadway, New York.

A GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 320 Acres at station 34 hours from New York; 75 acres under fine cultivation, balance woodland; 100,000 feet heavy timber, 1,200 cords wood; good cash market; splendid water power; good buildings; large house, 9 rooms; tenant house; fine large barn; numerous outbuildings; plenty of fruit; very healthy; good hunting and hunting; price, including all the Crops, two carriage horses, two farm Horses, one Colt, 14 head Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, &c., only $6,000. Terms, $4,000 cash; balance easy. A rare bargain. GEO. L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

COTTAGES TO LET—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.: 25 minutes per Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers street. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 360 Greenwich street.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS, DESIRABLY LOCATED, at Huntington, L. I., two hours from city, for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished. RULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., FRONTING ON the East river, an elegant Residence, replete with every convenience, only 8 minutes' walk from Astoria steamboat landing, together with 26 city Lots, ornamented with fine shade trees. Will be sold at a reasonable figure and on very easy terms. R. B. HILL, 78 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO STORY FRENCH ROOF and mansard-roof Cottage House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., near depot; lot 37 by 100 feet; has gas and heater. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address J. H. LOCKWOOD, Attorney, 49 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FARM NEAR SOMERVILLE, 27 acres under excellent cultivation; fruit abundant; buildings nearly new; fine Stock, Crops, Implements and Furniture; owner is compelled to go to Europe and will sell cheap. Terms easy. F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

HICKORY AND OAK, 237 ACRES OF WOOD LAND for sale, near Cape May Court House, on the Cape May Railroad and near Delaware Bay. Maps, &c., at our office. J. D. & J. H. SKIDMORE, 52 Cedar street.

MAGNIFICENT VIRGINIA ESTATE FOR SALE.—I have for sale a magnificent Estate of 1,350 acres on upper James River, a few miles above Richmond, Va. Soil and improvements unsurpassed in the State; to a purchaser betore the 1st day of August, 1871, the whole or in part, liberal terms will be offered. Address GEORGE M. BREWAY, box 1,014 Richmond, Va.

MORRISANIA.—TO LET UNTIL NOVEMBER 1 OR longer, an elegantly furnished Cottage, half an acre of ground, including handsome lawns, fine old shade trees, fruit in abundance. Gas and location delightful; three minutes from depot, thirty from city. Inquire at 117 Broadway, rooms 27 and 28.

MORRISANIA PROPERTY.—A HOUSE CONTAINING nine rooms, marble mantels, range, and about five city lots, good well, &c., within five minutes of the steam car depot; price $6,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. PACKARD Hills, on Washington avenue, corner Fifth street, Morrisania.

TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE, A GENTLEMAN'S RESIdence, with several acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, ornamental and fruit trees; ample kitchen garden, well stocked; the whole has been for many years under careful cultivation and now in excellent condition; substantial brick mansion, 40 by 60 feet, with all modern conveniences; extensive river view and convenient to depot; a rare opportunity for a desirable residence. Inquire on premises, Hedford road, near Broadway, or S. WARNOCK, 819 Broadway, New York.

VERY CHEAP.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 66 ACRES, IN the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, four hours from New York; near large town, splendid market; land is level, smooth and very rich; crops are 12 acres rye, 10 corn, 5 oats, 11 buckwheat, 1 potatoes, balance clover and grass; 1 only of fruit, good water, nice house (6 rooms), barn and outbuildings, price, including crops, $5,700; terms $2,000 cash, balance $650 yearly. Address at once GEO. L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE, SMALL COTtage, near depot, $9,500; nice place, 18 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, good dairy Farm, $10,000; fine place, 80 acres, water front, $18,500. Several to exchange. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

57 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON THE SLOPE of the Orange Mountain, a beautiful Building Site of 40 acres; views superb; price reasonable. HAYWARD & CASE, No. 8½ Pine street.

$250 CASH AND SEVEN YEARS' MORTGAGE will buy a snug Cottage, and $1,000 cash, with ten years' mortgage, will buy an elegant House, containing every city convenience, both on sewered and macadamized streets at Williamsburg, L. I.; one hour from down town; 32 trains daily. Apply to E. S. HORTON, Jr., 44 Cliff street, New York.

$6,500 FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, fronting on the Sound, one hour from city by New Haven Railroad; good buildings, well shaded, fine fishing and bathing. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a valuable Stone Quarry, in Sullivan county, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Erie Railway, consisting of 97 acres; dock, dwellings, sawmill and other improvements; is now in successful operation, and capable of producing inexhaustible quantities. For particulars apply to WILLIAM POILLON, foot of Bethune street New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

ALL FOR EXCHANGE—BELONG TO ONE MAN; GOing travelling; must sell—58 acres Land, one-third wood; fine land; apple orchard, &c.; good house, eight rooms; outbuildings; $10,000; free and clear. Tavern, sixteen rooms, 1¼ acre land and outbuildings, $5,000. Bakery, all complete, six rooms and store, good lot, $2,000. Fifty-five acres, splendid country seat, on lake, fine mansion and outbuildings, abundance choice fruit, $32,000. All the above two minutes' walk of depot. Large Mills and Factory, turbine wheel, twenty horse power; Hay Scales; six Houses, one water power, at depot, $30,000. Eighty acre Farm, fine house, new, twelve rooms, and buildings, plenty fruit, $12,000, all free and clear, 35 minutes of New York. J. S. FERGUSON & SON, 29 Nassau street, corner Sheriff, on Sunday afternoon, 2 to 4 inst., at two o'clock.

SMITH.—At Fort Washington, on Wednesday, July 19, 1871, FLORENCE, eldest daughter of Augustus P. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Fort Washington, on Saturday, July 22, at half-past three P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the three o'clock train from Thirtieth street at Fort Washington station.

SMITH.—At Milton, Mass., on Thursday, July 20, STEPHEN WILLIAM SMITH.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 65 Sands street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 22, at ten o'clock A. M.

SPRINGSTEIN.—On Tuesday, July 18, of consumption, RICHARD H. SPRINGSTEIN, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Park Lodge, No. 516, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock P. M., thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

PARK LODGE, No. 516, F. and A. M.—The members of the above lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge rooms, 658 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, July 23, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Richard H. Springstein. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. MARTIN CANTLON, Master.

H. SANDS, Secretary.

STONE.—On Thursday, July 20, LORENZO STONE, of asthma, in his 56th year.

The funeral will take place from his brother's, 297 Rivington street, at one o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Newark papers please copy.

A VAN RIPER.—On Friday morning, July 21, 1871, at five o'clock A. M., ALICE MARIA, eldest daughter of Christopher and Sarah Elizabeth Van Riper, aged 4 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, College Point, L. I., on Sunday, July 23, at ten o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

WALKER.—In New York, on Friday, July 21, DAVID MEAD WALKER, son of George K. Walker, Esq., of Tallahassee, Fla.

Remains will be taken to Florida for interment.

WHEATLY.—On Thursday, July 20, GRACE, daughter of Randolph R. and Hattie E. Wheatly, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. C. Wheatly, Fordham, on Saturday, 22d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

WHITTEMORE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 20, ESTHER, widow of Robert J. Whittemore, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, 661 Fourth street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 22, at two P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—At Long Island City, on Thursday, July 20, MRS. LAURA WILLIAMS, in the 81st year of her age, a native of Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Green, corner of Skillman street and First avenue, opposite Fearing district school house, Dutch Hills, on Sunday, July 23, at one o'clock P. M.

London (England) papers please copy.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 8.

New York—W. E. Dodge and wife, E. F. Hardy and wife, F. Beals and wife, C. E. Hoe and wife, Mrs. E. B. Wheeler and two daughters, and W. C. Wheeler, F. A. Moulton, H. A. Cram and family, F. R. C. Dreyius, B. H. Van Auken and family, V. K. Stevenson, jr., J. S. Case and wife, Miss Carrie H. Case, Miss Mary L. Case, C. W. Blackwell, Joseph Bell, W. T. Schultz, J. J. Winslow, J. Bissinger, E. M. Knox and wife, Mrs. Charles Knox, Rev. E. H. Chapin and wife, Miss Daisy, Colonel Conraud, R. J. Leaycraft, J. M. Varnum, Robert Kelly, E. D. King, E. T. Walker, R. Baldwin and wife, Austin Baldwin, Joseph M. Cooper, Mrs. Remington, G. S. Coddington, A. R. Percy, Mrs. W. P. Averell, wife and daughter; Mrs. Cyrus A. Smith, Mrs. L. H. Smith, George C. Barrett and family, T. M. Davis and family, F. Gilbert, Mrs. F. G. Adams, S. O. Smith, Mrs. Holliday and daughter, Thomas J. Creamer, H. Ward, B. P. Howe, B. Brandreth, Henry D. Brandreth, M. Norton, G. Steelwell, wife and daughter; J. R. Telfair, L. Dunham, jr.; F. Leslie, W. H. Chandler, A. S. Darling, J. H. Bailey, R. B. Bedley, Miss A. Ethel, Madame de Lesdernier, Mrs. A. Webb, H. W. Webb, L. Sterne, M. M. Marston, W. Stevens, wife and child; F. W. Meyer, Mrs. Ida Thomas, Utah—Samuel Ten Eyck, Taunton, Mass.—Ira Davol, E. D. Tisdale, C. T. Hubbard, St. Louis—J. G. Chapman, John E. Goodson, Troy—A. De Witt, Amsterdam, N. Y.—John Maxwell, Columbus, Ohio—H. Q. Jamison, Miss L. Deshler, Mrs. L. D. Woodrow, London—Mr. Scott Siddons and wife, Dayton, Ohio—Colonel E. Parrott and family, Dr. Thomas L. Neal, Denver, Col.—Mrs. G. Evans, Newton, Mass.—George B. Dexter, Salt Lake City—C. A. Al

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year*. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 203

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—LES MISERABLES.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER—HUMPTY DUMPTY—JACK ROBINSON.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. Matinee at 2½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—THE BERGER FAMILY OF BELL RINGERS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER—NEW SONGS AND DANCES. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ELLIE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—ABRAHAM POGUE. Matinee at 2½.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

BROOKLYN RINK, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

New York, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Wesleyan University—The Public Schools—Americans Abroad—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
4—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Army Purchase Question in England—Another Step Toward Democracy"—Amusement Announcements.
5—Gladstone's Coup d'Etat: General Amazement at the Manner in Which the Purchase System Has Been Abolished—Spain: Official Announcement of the New Cabinet Formed by Marshal Serrano—The Situation in France—Telegrams from England, Austria, Germany and Buenos Ayres—Ku Klux in Kentucky—News from Washington—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Fires—New Publications Received—Views of the Past—Business Notices.
6—The Riot Reviewed: Official Report of Major General Shaler; Arraignment of Rioters in the Supreme Court—"Out in the Cold World:" Clearing Out a Cherry Street Rookery—The Murdered Gauger of Brooklyn: Inquest Over the Body of Clinton Gilbert—An Extraordinary Bale of Cotton—Sad Tidings from the Seashore—Crops on Long Island.
7—The Gallows: Execution of an Ex-Federal Soldier in Virginia; Thomas McGinn, of Maine, Hanged as Accessory to a Murder; History of the Crime; Sickening Scene at the Scaffold—Proceedings in the Courts—The Riverside Park Question—Tombs Police Court—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets.
8—Aquatics: Three Boat Races on the Connecticut River—New Haven Items—Horse Notes—Trotting at Fleetwood and Prospect Parks—Yachting—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Naval Intelligence—Obituary—Local Items—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

A GRAND MONUMENT TO AMERICAN GENIUS, SKILL AND ENTERPRISE—The palatial passenger depot at Forty-second street. It is a greater wonder than the London Crystal Palace.

SPECTATORS who attend the performances of the band in City Hall Park will have a fine opportunity of viewing the unique fresco work that ornaments the rear of the new (or old) Court House building.

GOING UP RAPIDLY—The new Post Office building. It seems destined to be finished before the new (or more properly the old) Court House—yea, even before the latter gets its coping set, to say nothing of that huge dome.

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, has been interviewed by one of the indefatigables of the Boston *Post*. He avowed himself a lifelong democrat—a Douglas democrat in 1860 and a McClellan democrat in 1864. The conversation proceeded:—

CORRESPONDENT—You are in favor, then, of the so-called "new departure"?

MR. KIMBALL (very composedly)—I expressed myself just as I feel with regard to that in my letter of acceptance.

As Mr. Kimball did not express himself at all on that point in his letter of acceptance, or, if at all, very ambiguously, it is no wonder he answered the correspondent's query "very composedly." Mr. Kimball wants to come before the people as a laboring man and a mechanic. Then don't let him labor so much in framing his replies to ordinary questions, or endeavor to avoid the responsibility thereof so mechanically.

VIRGINIA persistently adheres to many exploded ideas of public policy. Among the relics of bygone ages which the Old Dominion so fervently adheres to is that of public executions. One of these questionable exhibitions of the majesty of the law took place yesterday, at Greenville, in the hanging of Thomas McGiffin, who had been convicted of the crime of murder. The execution was witnessed by an immense crowd, a large portion of whom were women and children. The horror of the scene was intensified by the breaking of the rope, which let the half-strangled culprit fall to the ground with a thud that sent half of the spectators terror-stricken to their homes. After half an hour spent in readjusting the scaffold and repairing the rope the trap was again sprung, and McGiffin finally launched into eternity.

THE REPORT OF GENERAL SHALER.—Major General Shaler, commanding the First division of the National Guard, has made his report of the operations of the militia during the recent riots. He fully sets forth all the movements of the troops under his command, speaks warmly in praise of the different commands and of the police, and has a word against the complaints of misconduct on the part of some of the regiments on the day of the riot. There can be no doubt that the work of suppressing the mob was as effectively performed as was possible under the circumstances, and all who took part in it are deserving of praise rather than censure. But the taste of General Shaler's defence against the unwise animadversions of a few firebrands is somewhat questionable—a fact which he seems to recognize. It is better to let these idle and mischievous agitators talk on without noticing their foolish charges than to dignify them by refuting their allegations. The riots are past, and it is time that we had peace.

The Army Purchase Question in England—Another Step Toward Democracy.

The action of Mr. Gladstone in abolishing the system of purchasing rank in the British army is very significant. It shows that he is resolved to march with the spirit of the times and to popularize the institutions of England in accordance with the demands of the people. Being unable to carry this measure through Parliament as a legislative act, in consequence of the determined opposition of the aristocratic and tory party, and especially of the hostility of the House of Peers, he made a flank movement and induced the Queen to issue a royal warrant abolishing the purchase of commissions in the army. This he announced in the House of Commons on the night of Thursday last. We do not know whether this act of Her Majesty is retrospective or not, whether the whole system of commissions is to be changed at once or only new commissions are to be affected by it; but the change is evidently both radical and important. Mr. Gladstone said the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to take this action, which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the manifest will of the country.

Seldom has anything occurred in Parliament that created a greater impression. The Premier's declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House of Commons, though Mr. Disraeli and the tory members generally were unable to restrain their anger. They bitterly denounced what they termed the arbitrary course of the government, which they were hardly prepared for. Mr. Gladstone was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence. In the House of Lords Earl Granville defended the policy of the Ministry. Our special telegraphic despatches depicting the scene represent the Lords as being deeply moved, though decorous in their demonstrations. The opinion outside was that the action of the Ministry was bold or even desperate. The public, generally approving of this action, seemed to anticipate from it results favorable to democratic progress. Such is the substance of the news received from London.

The opposition press and members of Parliament assail the conduct of the Ministry as unprecedented and a violation of established usage. Some go so far as to say it is unconstitutional. There is some reason in this, for the Crown to anticipate or override the action of Parliament in such an important measure is arbitrary—is going much further in asserting monarchical prerogative than the kings or queens of England have been in the habit of going in late times. The measure is a good one, no doubt, and we cannot but admire the boldness of the Queen and Ministry in overruling opposition so promptly on this question, and in conceding at once so much to popular opinion; but it gives the opposition an argument, and it might prove a dangerous precedent should a despotic monarch hereafter choose to assert the same prerogative to force illiberal measures upon the country. True, Mr. Gladstone assumed that the House of Lords, though impugning the government plan for the abolition of the purchase system, had failed to sustain that system; but this was begging the question and savored rather of political trickery. It is evident he was afraid and did not wish to leave the matter to a vote of the Peers. In great popular measures, as in that of the Reform bill, for example, the Crown has been in the habit of overcoming the opposition of the House of Lords by the creation of new liberal Peers. It has rarely of late years taken the power from the legislative body over important measures, even if it could constitutionally do so.

We suppose, therefore, that the exercise of the monarchical prerogative in abolishing the system of purchasing commissions in the army will lead to great discussion, and will try to the utmost the strength of both the Ministry and the opposition. Mr. Gladstone has, undoubtedly, foreseen this and weighed the matter well. His challenge to the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence shows that. He feels assured, we suppose, that if a vote of want of confidence were carried he could safely appeal to the country; for the measure he has forced by a sort of political *coup d'état* is a very popular one. In the case of a dissolution of Parliament and a new Parliament being elected Mr. Gladstone would, probably, obtain a much larger majority than he has now. The apprehension of such a result may calm down the opposition, or rally to the support of the Ministry a sufficient number of moderately conservative and independent members to prevent a vote of want of confidence being carried.

This act of Mr. Gladstone shows that he is a bolder statesman than the world generally has given him credit for being. It shows, too, that he is disposed to advance with the liberal and progressive spirit of the age, and that he will not endanger the peace and government of England by obstinately opposing public opinion. The statesmen of England, when in power, feel the responsibility of their position. Mr. Gladstone is but following the example of other distinguished conservatives who were his predecessors. The Duke of Wellington carried the Catholic Emancipation bill when in power, though he had been opposed to that measure before. It was the same with Sir Robert Peel and the Corn laws. It is true statesmanship to yield needful, liberal and progressive measures when public opinion demands them.

The abolition of the purchase of army commissions is a heavy blow to aristocratic privileges in England and an important stride toward democracy. The purchase of commissions was one of the oldest privileges of the aristocracy and wealthy classes of Great Britain. The army was an asylum for the younger members of the titled families. The positions of rank in the army were sold to them because the pay would enable them to live in a style that was supposed to be proper to their birth by the investment of their limited means. This system of commissions had nothing to do with merit, and rarely was merit in the army recognized unless backed by money or powerful family influence. The action of Mr. Gladstone will tend to improve the efficiency of the army, while it opens the service to merit for all classes. Thus, one by one, the props of aristocratic privilege in England are being thrown down. The aristocracy and monarchy cannot resist the democratic progress of the age. Church disestablishment, an extension of suffrage to all classes, the ballot, the abolition of the law of primogeniture and the hereditary peerage, with other liberal measures, must follow in time. No matter who is in power, the result will be the same. Mr. Gladstone comprehends this and acts accordingly. Mr. Disraeli, as his works show, understands this also, and were he at the helm of affairs he would go as far, probably, as the present Premier, or farther. We have set an example of the success of democratic government—have shown that the largest liberty is compatible with conservatism and strength in government, and the people of Great Britain are following us. The American republic, the last born of great nations, is fast leading the world to freedom and a higher civilization.

The New Spanish Ministry.

According to our special despatch from Madrid the resignation of the Ministry was caused by dissensions with regard to the International. Marshal Serrano advocated the rigorous suppression of that organization, while his colleagues favored a more conciliatory policy. The Cortes was somewhat uproarious on the subject of the Ministerial resignation, but noise and fuss are of such frequent occurrence in that assembly that its unruly character has become almost proverbial. The names of the new Cabinet which has been formed by Marshal Serrano are not familiar to us, with the exception of Admiral Malcampo, who till recently had command of the naval forces at Havana. His appointment as Minister of Marine seems to indicate a purpose of carrying on the war against the Cuban insurgents with vigor, but in every other respect it is without significance. The other members of the Ministry, if their names have been correctly reported, are obscure men, and will probably be short-lived. It is possible that the new Cabinet is only a temporary arrangement, in order that the King may gain time to form another strong and popular ministry. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that King Amadeus has much hard work to accomplish before he can find himself happy on the Spanish throne. Spain being a most Catholic country, it is a drawback to him that he is a member of the anathematized House of Savoy. But it is to be hoped that all things may yet go on well in old Spain;

Italian Opera and Its Brightest Ornament.

Seventeen years ago the present dingy old structure on the Battery, then the finest opera house in America, was crowded with the *élite* of the metropolis, and the vast assemblage was held spellbound by the magic of a voice such as was never heard before or since in this city. Who among the listeners on that memorable occasion can forget the tidal wave of enthusiasm than shook the building when Mario appeared as Gennaro and his queenly wife came forward as the guilty Duchess of Borgia? The exciting auction sale of seats and even the infatuated English lady who followed the handsome tenor like his shadow will be remembered by the old *habitués* of the opera. On Tuesday night last Mario bade a final farewell to the stage at the scene of his greatest triumphs, Covent Garden, and received an ovation such as rarely falls to the lot of any artist. It was a brilliant and fitting close to thirty-three years of faithful service in the cause of art. But these "farewells" of artists are not to be interpreted according to the strict sense of the word, and particularly in the case of Mario, who announced farewell performances even before he visited this country. All theatre-goers in this country have been accustomed for many years to the "farewells" of Forrest, and still the veteran dons the Gladiator's tunic and the royal robes of Lear. It is a hard struggle for the sovereigns of the footlights to relinquish the sceptre and step aside for younger aspirants. Therefore we shall not be astonished if the favorite sexagenarian of the Italian opera should take it in his head to commence another series of "farewells." He has an excellent opportunity now to do so by revisiting our shores, where he once received such a hearty welcome. Here is a chance for the management of the Nilsson troupe to become famous and earn the gratitude and the dollars of the New York public. Nilsson and Mario—the rising and the setting sun—would create together such a furor as would even wake up the operatic fossils around Irving place. The natural regret of all lovers of music to bid a farewell to this brightest ornament of Italian opera is heightened by the fact that he leaves no successor worthy of him. Tenors of even respectable calibre are scarcer now than ever, and there is not one capable of filling Mario's place. It is an unwelcome but yet undeniable fact, that as far as voices are concerned the Italian opera stage has retrograded sadly. Mario, Grisi, Tamburini and Lablache formed a quartet which we cannot hope to hear in these days; and yet they were but the successors of still greater artists. The next season of music in this city promises well, and if the managers fulfil but half of their bounteous promises we need not look with envy and regret at the prospectuses of the capitals of Europe. What with Parepa-Rosa and her complete English opera company, Rullman and the Vienna Lady Orchestra, and the Nilsson troupe, we shall have enough music to satisfy even the most exacting theatre-goer. It will not be the fault this time of the directors of the Academy of Music if the opera be not successful in the fall. They are making many important and much-needed changes in the interior arrangements of the building, not the least of which is a complete alteration of the plan of the dress circle, which is to be modelled after the most fashionable of the London theatres. Steinway Hall is also to be fitted up in grand style for the reception of the Lady Orchestra. We trust that this season will be the commencement of a long and brilliant term of first class musical entertainments, and that the latent talent of America may have a chance at last to assert its rights.

OFFICER LOGAN, who interfered with another officer against orders on the day of the riot, was dismissed the force yesterday. His action consisted in trying to save a sickly fellow from a clubbing during the mêlée on Twelfth street, and was not in itself so reprehensible as to demand dismissal; but his conduct upon the trial was enough to insure it.

A New Departure in Insurance.

The assembling in this city of Commissioners connected with the Insurance Department from over twenty States points to a new departure in the history of insurance. An official report of the first session, from May 24 to June 2, has just appeared, and the public are indebted to Mr. Henry S. Olcott, Secretary of the Convention, for this able compilation. In his excellent preface to it he has given a succinct history of the different branches of insurance.

Several important addresses were made to the Convention by gentlemen who have been for years connected with this interest. The information they afforded as to the practical working of the system will prove of general value, and the statistics, furnished by the most experienced authorities, will materially assist the future labors of the Convention, which is to meet again on the 18th of October. From Mr. H. A. Oakley, President of the National Board of Underwriters, we learn that during the twelve years the New York State Insurance Department has been in operation the aggregate amount of capital employed in the business of fire insurance was $483,938,761; that the amount of premiums received by the New York companies was $168,437,257, and that the losses paid were $94,849,497. In other States the aggregate amount of premiums received was $122,000,307, with losses of $73,820,416. Mr. G. W. Savage, President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of the International Insurance Company of New York, alluded to the opinion expressed by Lord Mansfield, "that the relation which exists between the assured and the assurer should be one of good faith." Mr. Savage remarked that in consideration of the low rates at present charged to cover the fire risks it was impossible for a company to verify the statements made by applicants, and that in consequence a false affidavit should be regarded by our courts as a fraud. In speaking of the importance of fire insurance to the community he asked who would risk the vast sums of money now daily invested in all the large cities of the Union, and particularly in New York, in buildings and merchandise, if it were not for the protection given by fire insurance. Would mills or elevators, or any of those structures which have become absolutely necessary to our civilization, be built if not protected against loss by fire? Of the advantage of this risk resting with a corporation rather than with an individual he said:—"The responsibility of a company and their ability to pay can be known exactly, while it would be difficult to determine that of an individual." This is certainly a plea for more legal protection from fraud for all companies engaged in the insurance business, of whatever kind, than is usually given; the interests of the community demand it, for it is known that the rates charged by the fire companies are regulated with a view to ascertain percentage of deceit among their customers, which the law, it seems, fails to recognize. Mr. Savage testified that these corporations are doing their full share toward the building up of this country and promoting its advancement and prosperity.

In the marine department of insurance the progress of modern nautical science is illustrated by memoranda of premiums, obtained from the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city, which showed an average reduction of about one-half in the rates paid now as compared with those charged at the beginning of the present century. Mr. Batterson, who represented the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, stated that from practical results it is ascertained that the law of average in regard to accidents was equally reliable with that of mortality. For instance, for every person accidentally killed it is found that about eighty persons receive non-fatal injuries, producing an average disability of twenty days. The monthly average for accidental dead claims had been $7,726, and the monthly average for personal injuries non-fatal, $7,514. Mr. Elizur Wright, late Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, unfolded his views of the valuation of policies and the question of surrender values.

The history of life insurance, as embodied in this report, is remarkable. It has been of slow and laborious growth, but its nature and influence being better understood, it has now become very popular. This is indicated by the figures given in the State reports, which show that since the establishment, in 1859, of a State insurance department the volume of the business has been about fifteen times as great as that of the previous sixteen years. This progress is due to a variety of causes; but we notice more discernment than formerly on the part of our leading companies in their dealings with the public. This is recognized and appreciated. We have already alluded to the decision of the Equitable Life in regard to permits to the members of our militia. As an illustration of the good faith growing up between the public and these corporations we may mention that the above company, which was organized at the time when life insurance took a fresh start and under the influence of an altered condition of things, has only had occasion to dispute in our courts three claims—which, however, were very flagrant cases—out of more than sixty thousand policies. The Mutual Life, as well as the Equitable Life, have contributed from their books statistics which have formed the basis of some valuable tables showing how various are the laws and requirements of the different States. Much reform, it must be admitted, is needed, and if the object is attained for which Mr. G. W. Miller invited this Convention, and which he described in his opening address as being to create uniformity of State action relative to the government of insurance companies, much good will result. If wise and harmonious legislation be adopted it will tend to secure the interests of the assured and the stability and economical administration of the companies.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK MATTER reached yesterday its final determination for the present in the confirmation by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, of the supplemental or amended report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. This report was made in conformity with certain additional allowances ordered by the Judge to be made to owners of portions of the Bloomingdale road and the old Twelfth avenue embraced within the Park. There is still a good deal of dissatisfaction both as to the allowances granted to owners of property taken for the Park and in the assessments upon the property adjacent. There is the usual outcry of favoritism. Some claim that they have been left out in the cold altogether. It is not unlikely that the disaffected will appeal from the decision of Judge Barnard and that before this Park gets beyond its present stage—a park on paper—there will be a long and hotly contested litigation in the courts in regard to it.

Reconstruction in France.

At the present moment France is astir in consequence of her municipal elections. These elections will result in a fresh expression of the sentiments of the French people, and of course must exercise a potent influence on the policy of the government. The supplementary elections encouraged M. Thiers in his policy of delay. It remains to be seen what will follow from the municipal elections. Some facts in connection with the recent elections deserve to be noted. It is most significant that M. Gambetta has been sent to the Assembly by four different constituencies—Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux and the Department of the Var. It is also significant that M. Rouher, so recently omnipotent in France, was defeated by a crushing majority in the Charente, where it was supposed he would have but slight opposition. Of the one hundred and seventeen vacancies ninety-one have been filled by men who declare themselves to be moderate republicans and supporters of M. Thiers. Only one legitimist and one monarchist found a place. The Assembly will soon adjourn until October, and during the interval we are likely to hear something of the plans of the various parties. It is rumored that Thiers, encouraged by the late elections, means to retain in office MM. Favre, Simon and Picard, and that Gambetta, after he has organized the left, will be taken into the Ministry. For the present the tide is more in favor of the republic than it has been since the re-establishment of order. The monarchists are not inactive, neither are the imperialists; but M. Thiers is unquestionably popular as the Executive Chief. Things are safe until October. After that, with such men as M. Rouher and M. Ledru-Rollin in the Assembly and Gambetta trying to lead the left, we may look with confidence for something like life.

The Southern Democracy.

The democracy down South are in a transition state. The "new departure" has caused a great commotion among them, from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, and from the Chesapeake to the wild woods of Arkansas. In Maryland, the other day, in their State Convention, the democrats, not being fully prepared to take the new or to abandon their old departure, compromised the matter by splitting the difference, and they contrived to split it by doing without a platform of any sort. This ought to be satisfactory to all the party, for it leaves the Bourbons and the progressives each to take their own course. This is as much as could be expected from the Maryland democrats at their first Convention on the new departure, with all their "time-honored democratic principles" against the "blasted nigger;" but in or before the month of July, 1872, they will doubtless, with a mighty effort, gulp him down, though it may be as the whale swallowed Jonah, only to gulp him up again.

In Virginia the democrats, under their reconstructed title of the conservative party, are to have a State Convention in August for the purpose of a party reorganization. They accepted the situation in accepting the reconstruction of their State according to the terms of Congress. What they mean, therefore, by a reorganization of the party we are left to conjecture. We suspect, however, that they mean to drop the slow coach called the conservative party, and to reproclaim themselves as belonging to the national democratic party on the new departure, with some reservations in favor of the time-honored principles of Jefferson and the resolutions of '98 and '99.

In North Carolina the democracy are evidently resolved upon a reconstruction of the State which may bring them into collision with Congress, and the political excitement throughout the Commonwealth keeps open the field for the Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux desperadoes and outlaws of all descriptions.

In South Carolina the chivalry are under the despotic sway of Sambo, and with four hundred thousand "niggers" in the State against three hundred thousand whites, including the landholders, we can't perceive how Sambo is to be ruled out. The Palmetto chivalry, however, would have their Southern confederacy, and is their late slaves, lifted up to be their masters, they have their reward.

In Georgia Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and the fiery Toombs, who is himself a magazine of skyrockets and Chinese crackers, have, in the wake of Jeff Davis and the "lost cause," been playing the mischief with the "new departure." They will have a party of their own on the "old departure." And the spirit and the men for a similar movement are waking up in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. There are some democratic bolters against the "folly of Vallandigham" in Tennessee; but the active managers of the party in that State have learned a world of wisdom from "Andy Johnson," and are not going back to those democratic principles which were swept away and buried by the Deluge.

Kentucky, of all the Southern States, is the greatest puzzle to the political philosophers. First, her neutrality in the rebellion, and then her two State governments, one Union and one rebel, gave "Honest Old Abe Lincoln" more trouble than Louisiana, shutting up the mouths of the Mississippi, or Virginia thundering at the gates of Washington. The divided allegiance of Kentucky, between the Union and the Southern confederacy in the war, was a puzzle; but with the return of her rebel soldiers after the war she became a case for reconstruction. Left to herself, however, she has drifted slowly along, until now we find her democracy accepting the new and fighting for the old departure. All taken together, including those of Kentucky, we apprehend that the Southern democracy will make a lively time of it in the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1872.

TEXAS appears to be perfectly satisfied with her present limited banking facilities. Since the passage of the act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the issue of fifty-four millions of dollars additional circulation in the Western and Southern States the banking circulation in Texas has been increased but one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

The Board of Health and the Tenement Houses.

A number of families have just been removed from the five-story tenement house in Cherry street called Gotham court, in order that it might undergo disinfection and fumigation. This den surpasses in filth and wretchedness the dirtiest cellar in the Seven Dials. It is a huge towering pile, five stories high, and every avenue or corridor running through it is as foul as Vulcan's stithy and every breath of air to be found under its roof is tainted and rendered thick with foul poisons. Yet here children were being reared, and men and women existed, and even clung to their rank sty as if they enjoyed happiness and health there, when the health officers came to take them out of it. This Gotham court is probably the most noisome tenement house in the city, and yet to some degree, and in many instances to a degree almost as replete with disease and foulness, every tenement house in the city partakes of the worst and most deadly characteristics of this Gotham court.

There are 20,000 tenement houses in New York city, and in these fully half a million people are crowded; but some of them are of a sort that deserve some better name than that of tenements. Some of them are inhabited by only three or four families—the families of mechanics and skilled workmen, whose incomes permit them, by close saving, to live in flats and take care, to some extent, of the health and morals of their children by keeping them out of the dirtier crowds of tenement house families, and yet will not allow of their living altogether to themselves or in the cleaner thoroughfares devoted especially to millionnaires. These are not, however, a majority of the tenement houses. The greater portion of them are huge barracks, littered all over with dirt and festering humanity, something like the plague spot that is called Gotham court. There are two hundred and ninety-four thousand persons living in such as these in New York city, according to the report of the Board of Health. The death rate, taking the average of all these, is seven per cent per annum, while the rate of social destruction—crime engendered by the pestilent associations among the mass—is beyond calculation. It is probable that seven-tenths of all the crimes committed in New York city—the murders and burglaries and those other demoralizing crimes that are included in beggary and prostitution—spring from the training of tenement houses. From these also spring the foul gases that make our epidemics, the seeds of infection that produce cholera and fevers, the deadly blights that maim and degrade the children of our very poor.

As the great evil of the metropolis the tenement house system calls for some immediate and great remedy. The action of the Board of Health will not cure the evil any more than it will permanently cure Gotham court. It will give that place a slight scrubbing, which it will have forgotten in a week. There needs something more than partial disinfectants. There is required some means of attracting the wretches in these dens to other localities. It is thought that the Viaduct Railway and the numerous other rapid transit schemes, by which the poorest of our populace may contrive to go farther away from the busy marts, may effect a change for the better in the matter, but it is a change that will hardly be noticeable. Until North and East River are bridged at every cross street of the city, and the great barriers of water that now circumscribe the limits of the metropolis are substantially removed, the wretchedly poor of the city must herd together like wild beasts for the bare maintenance of life.

Another Land to Conquer.

Levuka, Ovalau, of the Fiji group, exports nine thousand bales of cotton of the best sea island quality—better, it is said, than that of South Carolina—per year. It has a newspaper called the *Fiji Times*, whose columns are well filled with advertisements, and whose motto is—"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I." Among the advertisements is one headed—"San Francisco and overland to England." The natives wear for dresses the satin-like bark of a tree, which, it is thought, might be successfully used in the manufacture of printing paper. But isn't this rather "too thin?" Levuka is becoming a port of considerable importance as a coaling station since the establishment of the line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco. In the number of the *Times* before us we notice a column of maritime news under the head of "Dates of Departures of Labor Vessels." That may be considered a "new name for it," when we read that a number of vessels have sailed on a "labor cruise"—that is, to pick up laborers wherever they can "gather them in" from among the adjacent islands. The laborer is, of course, worthy of his hire, and in the Fijis the Europeans rope him in according to the higher law. The principal civilized occupants of the island consist of about fourteen hundred Englishmen and some forty Americans—one of whom, a New York boy, has just returned home after twenty-three years' absence among the Fijis. How long will it be before some of our "manifest destiny" men will want to annex the group of Fiji Islands to the great American group of States?

THE FAMINE AND THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—The latest news from the East is of the most distressing character. Persia is suffering from that terrible visitation, the cholera. After months of famine, during which time the sufferings of the unfortunate Persians have been fearful in the extreme, the cholera now appears to complete their measure of misery. Dreadful, indeed, as were the sufferings of the people with the one, they will be increased tenfold now with the cholera extending and laying waste whole districts. Since 1817 we have had nothing so dreadful to record. It almost seems as if the cholera was again about to make its tour of death as it did in the first quarter of the present century.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, show a somewhat remarkable turn in the tide of emigration. The number of actual immigrants arriving at the port of New York during the period mentioned was 101,015, of whom 30,814 were natives of Germany, 26,149 were from Ireland, and 29,529 from England and other British localities.

GLADSTONE'S COUP D'ETAT.

Herald Special Report from London.

General Amazement at the Manner in Which the Purchase System Has Been Abolished.

The Vote of the House of Lords Anticipated.

The Action of the Government Severely Criticised.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent:—

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

There is great excitement among the intelligent classes at the extraordinary action of the government regarding the bill for the reorganization of the British army.

The most important part of the bill, the abolishment of the purchase system, was approved by the House of Commons.

But the vote in the House of Lords was not on the main issue, now intended to be final.

ANTICIPATING THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

The Lords by their vote only rejected the amendment which had been made in the House of Commons, without taking action with regard to the rest of the bill.

The government thereupon assumed that the House of Lords was not opposed to the principal measure of the bill, and abolished the purchase system by the royal prerogative for the regulation of the army.

THE TIMES SEVERE ON MR. GLADSTONE.

The London *Times* says the act of the Ministers abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant is a violent wrench of the constitution and a wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords.

The London *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will, in their future action, think of the effect upon the officers of the army, rather than the indignity to their own privileges.

THE DAILY NEWS IN FAVOR OF GLADSTONE'S MEASURE.

The London *Daily News* approves the conduct of the government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

THE TELEGRAPH EULOGIZING THE MINISTRY.

The London *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Mr. Gladstone will be the more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons, in securing the harvest of its laborious session, and for reorganizing the defences of the country and guarding the interests of the army.

THE POST AND STANDARD CENSURE THE COURSE OF THE MINISTRY.

The London *Post* says the course of the government thas been somewhat unconstitutional, bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people.

MRS. GAMP INDIGNANT.

The London *Standard* asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament, wasting its time and precipitating a constitutional crisis.

MR. DISRAELI'S OPINION OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, criticises the Ministry for appealing to the prerogative of the Crown, and says that the question might have been settled without resorting to such an extreme measure.

THE QUEEN'S WARRANT BEFORE THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, laid on the table the Queen's warrant abolishing the system of puchase of army commissions.

NAPOLEON.

His Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard. He was accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCES.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine in England—Grand Duke Alexis' Squadron Fitting Out at Cronstadt.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in this city on a visit to the royal family of England. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael are also expected.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A naval squadron is fitting out at Cronstadt to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis to America.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Yellow Fever Entirely Disappeared.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 25 represent that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Official Announcement of the New Cabinet Formed by Marshal Serrano.

The Cause of the Ministerial Resignation.

Shall the International Society be Suppressed or Not?

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from the HERALD correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, July 20, 1871.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been officially announced.

The Ministerial crisis was brought about through dissensions regarding the International Society.

MARSHAL SERRANO DOWN ON THE INTERNATIONAL.

Marshal Serrano persisted in proposing rigorous measures against the members of the International. He held that it was necessary for the welfare of the country that this revolutionary organization should be put down and all its prominent members ordered to leave the country.

ZORILLA IN FAVOR OF A CONCILIATORY POLICY.

Minister Zorilla and two of his colleagues opposed the motion, expressing an opinion that the importance of the International Society had been exaggerated and that no danger was threatening from that organization.

Further discussions widened the breach still more and led to the resignation of the whole Ministry, which was accepted by the King.

HOW THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE CORTES.

There was great uproar in the Cortes when the news of the resignation of the Cabinet was communicated, but after some remarks from the Ministerial benches the excitement calmed down.

A message was received from the King saying that a new Ministry would be formed within twenty-four hours. The Cortes thereupon suspended its session until a new Cabinet is chosen.

THE NEW CABINET.

Marshal Serrano, who has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, has already designated the following members:—

Minister of Justice.....Señor Gomez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.Señor Candan.
Minister of Marine.....Admiral Malcampo.
Minister of Finance.....Señor Camadro.

ENGLAND.

The Engineers' Strike—No Compromise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

PROPOSING A COMPROMISE.

The engineers on strike at Newcastle held a meeting to-day and resolved to make no compromise with their employers.

TRAIN HAS HIS "PLAN."

George Francis Train lectured at Cork last night and explained his plans for the invasion of Germany.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

UNIFORM IMPORT DUTIES.

Proposed Conference of the European Powers on the Subject.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A conference of all the European Powers will, it is reported, shortly be held for the purpose of agreeing upon a system of uniform import duties.

FIRE IN LISBON.

Lives Lost in the Flames and Heavy Loss of Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A very destructive fire occurred yesterday in Lisbon. Several perished in the flames.

The value of the property destroyed cannot yet be estimated, but it is very large. Several public buildings and nearly all the houses of one street have been consumed by the flames.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Despatches from the East represent that the cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia and that the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 21—3 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 91¾.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 21.—Rentes, 56f. 20c.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,300,000f. since last week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—3 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a hardening tendency; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 400,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—MANCHESTER, July 21, 1871.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 21—Evening.—Linseed oil, £33 10s. per ton. Common rosin, 7s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 10½d. a 11d. per gallon; refined, 18d. a 18½d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—Evening.—Linseed oil, £33 per ton.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Wheat, 10s. a 10s. 2d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring and 10s. 10d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 2,500 quarters, including 12,500 American. Flour, 28s. per bbl.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1871.

Arrived.	From.	Sale of Bales	Weigh of Cotton.
Ship Sunrise	Galveston	July 7	3,420
Ship Washington	New York	June 25	196

FRANCE.

Reported Resignation of the Orleans Princes as Deputies of the Assembly.

The Municipal Elections Contested by the Reds.

PARIS STILL IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Germans Evacuating the North of France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 21, 1871.

It is rumored that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

THIERS SEEKING RECREATION.

President Thiers will shortly leave Paris for one of the watering places.

THE POLICE NOT YET REORGANIZED.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Lambrecht explained that the state of siege was still maintained in Paris because the reorganization of the police had not yet been completed.

THE REDS AT WORK.

The radicals are actively canvassing for the municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

THIERS A PERSISTENT PROTECTIONIST.

Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee of the Assembly M. Thiers intends to defend his policy of protection before the Assembly.

EXCITING ELECTIONS.

The contest for the municipal elections appointed for next week grows more severe and exciting.

DO PROTECT THE POPE.

Le Monde, the ultra Catholic organ, demands that the government support the Pope in the exercise of his temporal rights.

THE GERMANS EVACUATING THE NORTH.

The Prussian troops have received orders from Berlin to evacuate the cities of Amiens and Rouen, and the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Eure.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the *Avenir National* for calumniating the government.

General Douay has been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Prussians will evacuate the city of Rouen tomorrow.

GERMANY.

The Reorganization of Alsace and Lorraine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 21, 1871.

Several decrees are published to-day organizing courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA.

The New Governor of Galicia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HAERLD.

VIENNA, July 21, 1871.

Count Agenor Goluchowski has been appointed Governor of Galicia.

FILIBUSTERS FOR CUBA.

Canada Taking a Hand in the Cuban War—Two Hundred Recruits Enlisted in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 21, 1871.

It has just become known that an agent of the New York Cuban Junta has been in Montreal, recruiting for an expedition, and that he has met with considerable success, having enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about 200 men. The officer who has charge of the Montreal Branch is is Mr. Ben Wood, Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles. Captain Stormes of the Iowa corps, with two officers of the Victorias, are also engaged. They have succeeded in raising 200 men, many of whom are returned members of the Red River expedition. They are all hardy and desperate fellows, and determined to carry out the programme laid down for them. They are to receive $100 bounty before leaving Montreal, and on arriving in New York they are to receive six months' pay in advance. They will receive orders to start as soon as the steamer Virgin arrives in New York from Trinidad. It is said that a number of the Hochelaga Light Infantry have promised to enroll themselves in the expedition, but they are waiting for an advance payment. It is certain that a large number of desperate characters who are without money or employment, have been enlisted, and that they will leave this city as soon as they will receive orders. The authorities are apparently unaware of the affair.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Democratic Quarrel Healed—Another Great Fire in Truckee City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21, 1871.

The democracy, hitherto divided into four factions, have agreed upon terms of peace, and promise to become united for the coming election.

Mrs. Higby, otherwise Lisle Lester, who alleged that she had been knocked down and had her skull broken on account of the part she had taken in behalf of Mrs. Fair, declines to see the physician sent by the Chief of Police to ascertain the character and extent of her injuries, and claims to have received a threatening letter, sent from Oregon. The detectives are satisfied that the affair is nothing more than a cheap attempt to create sympathy for Mrs. Fair, the convicted murderess, on the ground that she is a persecuted woman.

The whole business portion of the city of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the great lumber depot of the Sierra Nevada region, was burned again yesterday. The loss is immense.

Prince Shimidsen, of Japan, and suite went overland yesterday.

Captain Sorman, of the bark Glimpse, from Puget Sound, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, on board his vessel in the harbor here this morning by a sailor, whom, it is alleged, the captain knocked down for failing to awaken him at three, as ordered. Five sailors have been arrested as principals or accessories in the crime.

The first grand republican meeting of the campaign was held this evening.

LONG BRANCH.

A Quiet Day at the President's Cottage—The Approaching Ball at the Continental.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21, 1871.

President Grant remains at his cottage, receiving no visitors. On Wednesday next leading republicans of New York will be here and the President will hear them on affairs concerning that State.

The grand ball at the Continental Hotel to-morrow evening promises to be the great affair of the season. All the prominent persons here are invited. The dining room of the Continental will be used for the occasion.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

The Galena *Gazette* says a letter has been received from Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, which indicates beyond question that he will not come home this year. He is suffering from ague and is about to visit Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The horse disease has made its appearance in Portland, Me.

Two buildings in Naples, Me., were struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed.

William Brown, a brakeman, of Port Jervis, was killed on the railroad at Suffern on Thursday night.

L. Tilyou, of Van Hornsville, N. Y., shot himself dead in the American Hotel at Fort Plain yesterday morning, while temporarily insane.

Edwin Peat, a watchmaker, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was killed yesterday by being crushed between two cars. D. M. Obapin narrowly escaped death from the same accident.

Colonel Henry D. Barnes, late Pension Agent, formerly Postmaster at Detroit, and at one time editor and proprietor of the Detroit *Tribune*, committed suicide near that city yesterday.

Florence Mitchell, of Litchfield, Minn., a school teacher of highly respectable parantage, and who has heretofore borne a respectable reputation, was arrested a few days since for infanticide. The evidence against her was very strong, as the dead child was found in her trunk. After a hearing of the case before Justice Young the young lady was discharged.

THIERS.

Conversations with the President of the French Republic.

His Opinion of the Orleans Princes—He Doubts the Legitimists and Believes the Bonapartes Dead—Ungenerous Treatment by Bismarck—No More War Estimates.

PARIS, July 4, 1871.

Perhaps if the world understood M. Thiers better it would more respect his present position, and would not regard him as merely holding on to the name of republic while watching the opportunity to cheat what must now be accepted as the general aspiration of France for that form of government. It is with a view to give a current insight into his real thoughts than seems to be current that I jot down the result, in a summary, rambling way, of several recent conversations with this remarkably interesting man. And first for his much misunderstood relations with the Orleans Princes. He has for these gentlemen

"UNE TENDRE SOLICITUDE."

He loves them as though they were his children, but he has felt assured the moment was not propitious for any claim on their part to the throne, and he could not lend them his influence, as he appreciated the fact that to run counter to the strong republican tendency of the nation was to insure a terrible civil war. As the result of much attention paid to the matter

M. THIERS BECAME CONVINCED

last fall that throughout France a republican feeling was predominant. He was much struck to observe this to be the case in the army also, and as he knew that the majority of the Orleanists would deplore any action on the part of the Princes likely to render them unpopular, he has all along calmed their remaining quiet. It is only just to say that none of the Princes have evinced the slightest desire to force matters. They but wished to reside in France. It is affecting to see those exiles so absolutely satisfied with the mere freedom to come and go at pleasure. They love France too much, M. Thiers feels sure, to endanger her peace, more especially at such a moment. This answer they have made to all those more ardent adherents of theirs who urged the issue of programmes and the like. They but ask to

SERVE FRANCE, NOT RULE HER.

Secure in the honesty of their intentions, the real and unaffected patriotism of them all, M. Thiers has had great pleasure in receiving the Princes. He was prudent enough, however, while inviting them, to invite at the same time the most marked among the republican Deputies. This was done to prevent the comments which it was known the legitimist organs and the Bonaparte organs would surely make. It is false that M. Thiers demanded a promise from the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville that they would not take their seats in the Assembly when the elections were validated. M. Thiers deems their right unquestionable, and anticipates not the slightest danger from their presence, certainly not from their actions. In fact he deems it wiser the Princes should be seen everywhere. "The more they mingle with the people the more will the latter learn to esteem them and the less will they fear political manœuvres on their part," says M. Thiers; and he adds—"They are not parties from whom we may expect *coup d'états*; they are too honest, too straightforward for that."

He has

LESS CONFIDENCE IN THE LEGITIMISTS,

and less liking for them, and watches them closely. It was in this duty of watchfulness that he checked the eager recruiting of General the Baron de Charette, who was raising a *corps* legion in Brittany.

THE ELECTIONS.

The result, so far as known, of the elections, affords infinite pleasure to M. Thiers, who, by the advent of so many new supporters in the Assembly, is more than ever master of the situation. He thinks that this unequivocal expression of the desires and tendencies of France proves the possibility of the successful establishment of a "moderate republic" here, and will bend his utmost energies to its accomplishment. He is sincerely desirous of gratifying the "majority" and will strive against all or any attempt at reviving monarchical institutions.

M. Thiers is pleased to see the country

PRONOUNCE SO COMPLETELY AGAINST THE BONAPARTES.

In the case of Monsieur Rouher, to secure whose election a million of francs were expended, the defeat is marked and will doubtless crush the hopes of even the most sanguine adherents of the ex-Emperor. M. Thiers considers that all danger from that quarter is averted, and will now labor heartily for the utmost republican foundation. He is strong in favor of the return of the Assembly to Paris. He bitterly descants upon the ungenerous

ADVANTAGE TAKEN BY BISMARCK

of the troubles which the Commune made for the government of France, and is pained to hear so constantly of the cruelties of the Prussians in the invaded districts. He has directed that strenuous representations be made on the subject, and complained personally a few days since to General Fabrice, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, who was paying him a visit.

NO MORE WAR ESTIMATES.

M. Thiers will not have any of the estimates of the War Department recruced, and is, above all, desirous that the new and extensive fortifications to be erected around Paris be at once commenced. At his orders the surveys have been made, and I am assured that in some places the military engineers are already at work.

THE AMOUNT OF LABOR

gone through with by M. Thiers is enormous, but he is in excellent spirits. The success of the loan cheered him, and now the result of the elections gives him renewed vigor. He receives daily, from all parts of the country, the strongest and in many cases the most unexpected adhesions.

Personal Intelligence.

Rear Admiral Davis, of the United States Navy, is at present quartered at the Brevoort House.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.

General W. H. H. Terrill, of the United States Army, is occupying quarters at the Gilsey House, as are also General G. J. Magee, of Schuyler county, New York, and Mr. J. Morgan Richards, of London.

Judge A. G. Brice, of North Carolina; General Daniel Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington; C. C. Gilman, of Iowa; P. V. Kellogg, of Chicago, and Colonel John Bennett, of Syracuse, are among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Brown, of St. Louis, is domiciled at the Brevoort.

General Holcombe and Commodore H. M. Twombley, of Salt Lake City, together with Captain Henry Norton, of Omaha, are Christianizing and civilizing at the Sturtevant.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of high barometer has extended over the country during Friday afternoon north and west of the Blue Ridge and Pennsylvania. The area of lowest pressure is off the Atlantic coast. The temperature remains quite low on the Lakes. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Middle States; light winds and calms elsewhere. An area of rain and cloud has passed during Friday from the Ohio valley and lower lakes southeastward to the middle Atlantic. Clear and pleasant weather now prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting in New Jersey.

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Saturday very generally from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, with light winds from the northwest and southwest.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.....	81	71	3 P. M.....	93	82
6 A. M.....	85	70	6 P. M.....	91½	78
9 A. M.....	82½	73	9 P. M.....	87	71
12 M.....	84	79	12 P. M.....	85	72

Average temperature yesterday..... 74⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 85⅝

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Malicious Slander Refuted.

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

The following will appear in to-morrow's *Avalanche*:—

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

Before and since my arrival in Memphis this day my attention has been called to slanderous articles in certain radical newspapers, which attack my private character in connection with that of a lady who, it is falsely stated, was travelling under my charge. It is deemed due to myself, as well as to my personal friends, to state unequivocally and without delay that the story, in the whole and in all its essential parts, is unmistakably the instigation of malice, and is hereby pronounced utterly false.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KU KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

A Full Exposure of the Kentucky Ku Kluxes.

Outrages in Estille County—Attack on a Negro Cabin—One Ku Klux Killed—A Member Turns State's Evidence—A State Senator Implicated—Oaths, Signs and Passwords of the Order.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1871.

Nine men were brought before United States Commissioner Beatty to-day, charged with being concerned in recent Ku Klux outrages near Fitchburg Estille county, Ky., in which one man was killed and several wounded, all of the Ku Klux party.

Barry Vaughan, one of the negroes Ku Kluxed, testified to an attack on his house, in which one of the Ku Klux was killed, and recognized one of the prisoners as engaged in it.

Thomas Payne, one of the Ku Klux party, gave State's evidence. He said he belonged to a Ku Klux gang, and had joined it to escape their persecutions. He was with the party who attacked Vaughan's house, and pointed out six of the prisoners whom he recognized in the party, and mentioned the names of a number of others not present. He had been warned by them to leave the State and his house had been searched for him. He had joined the band to escape injury and learn all about them, so that he could inform on them and get satisfaction for his wrongs. He told of several bands of Ku Klux in Estille county organized and under orders of their leaders. He repeated several instances of outrages by them when he was forced to be present.

It appears that the cause of their organization, which is known to exist only in the mining district of Estille and Powell counties, was the entrance of an Ohio company into the district, who employed a large number of negro hands, thus arousing jealousy and ill feeling among the whites in that vicinity. Payne's evidence, if true, is most important, as it is the first instance of a so-called Ku Klux exposing his organization and companions.

It is stated that Cockerill, a member of the Kentucky State Senate, is at the bottom of the organization. He was frequently referred to by the members as their leader, and it seemed to be generally understood among them that he was a prominent mover in their affairs. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at the October term of of the federal Court.

Payne was interviewed this evening and gave an account of the secrets of the Klan, as follows:—"I first signified my intention of joining the band to Henry Adams, working in the same drift with me. He took me to the middle of the drift, and in the presence of John Partricking, after asking me to put my left hand on my heart and hold up my right, he administered the following oath:—

You do solemnly swear you will not reveal a sign or password of this secret organization to which you now attach yourself; also, you will aid and assist any brother in any difficulty in which he may become involved, and you will support the democracy; and may you suffer your body to be cut in four parts and cast to the four quarters of the earth before you will reveal a sign or password of this secret organization.

There was also something about negroes in it. Adams also gave me signs and passwords to recognize a brother at a distance. We raise the hat with the right hand, pull the brim down over the right eye. The salute answer is to same with the left hand. Both then draw their left hands across their mouths, as if washing, and strike their breasts with their right. The grips are made by grasping hands in the usual manner, with the thumb pressing slightly between the other's thumb and forefinger, saying, "I am all right; how are you?" He answers, "I am all right." I reply, "How may I know you are all right?" He answers, "By word or letter." "I ask, "Which do you prefer?" He may call for either. If he asks for a letter I tell him, "Spell." He says, "S;" I say "L;" he says, "A;" I say, "P;" he says, "U;" I say, "P;" he says, spelling out, "Slap up," which is the text word of the order. I get into a difficulty and am overpowered, and desire to know if my brother is present. I lock arms across my breast as if cold, saying I wish I knew if any of St. Mary's children were about. If any brother is about he will come to my aid. If my opponent be a member of the band he will immediately desist. When travelling at night, on meeting a person and desiring to know if he is a brother, I say "Hail," and give a loud slap with my hand on my thigh. He answers with two slaps. When it is desired by the captain to call a meeting he sends the Marshal to notify each member. The place of meeting is always in some dense wood, without fire or light of any kind. No man must leave home for the place of meeting before 9 o'clock. When the meeting is assembled and the roll called the absentees are sent for and compelled to come under guard. No raid is ever made unless every member of the band is along.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in West Forty-Seventh Street.

At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the boiler room of the two story building Nos. 628 and 630 West Forty-seventh street, occupied by Kenny & Clark as a planing mill. The front of the building was of corrugated iron, the balance being of wood. Their stock and building wer damaged about $20,000 and were fully covered by insurance. The adjoining building, Nos. 622, 624 and 626, a large five story brick building, occupied by C. P. Bucking as a sheepskin and morocco manufactory, was damaged about $5,000, in consequence of the flames extending to the top floor. The dwelling house of Thomas Ing, on the opposite side of the street, was damaged $600. The adjoining building, No. 627, occupied on the ground floor by John Darragh as a stable and the upper portion as a tenement house, was damaged $1,500 on building and $1,000 on furniture. Darragh, with the assistance of a detachment of police under command of Captain Killalea, of the Twenty-second precinct, succeeded in getting all his horses from the burning building. The stable of Henry Buchin, No. 629, was damaged $500. The rear of the above building was occupied by James Donavan as a slaughter house, and was damaged $50. John W. Stevens & Brothers' lumber yard, at Nos. 632 and 634, was damaged $5,000. The rear of Nos. 641 and 643, occupied as a rawhide manufactory, was also damaged $2,500. The cause of the fire and amount of insurance could not be ascertained last night.

Destruction of a Factory in Flushing.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a fire broke out in Christie's sash and blind factory, near the Main street depot, and, although the Fire Department was promptly on hand, on account of the want of water the building, together with a large portion of the stock was a total loss. The fire communicated to the dwelling of John Sharkey, adjoining, which was also destroyed. Mr. Christie's loss was about $5,000, and Mr. Sharkey's between $3,000 and $4,000. Both buildings were insured for about half their value. The Fire Department is in good condition and discipline, but would be nearly useless in most cases of fire on account of the impossibility of obtaining water.

Burning of a Cotton Mill Near Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 21, 1871.

The cotton mill of Alexander Abbott, at Valatie, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. The loss is $60,000; insured for $39,000, in New York, Providence and Hartford companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Manufacturing Credit—An Insight Into the Workings of a Western Commercial Agency.

ST. LOUIS, July 21, 1871.

The case of Meilier vs. Shepherd, Manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday, the hearing being on the motion of defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago enjoining the circulation of the July number of *Bradstreet's Commercial Reports*, on the ground of the false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Meilier, his business qualifications, integrity, &c.; also that he is doing a large and prosperous business.

Mr. King, formerly an employé of the agency, testified to the mode of transacting the business of the agency. He said that most of the reports were manufactured in the office. From the time Mr. Shepherd took charge the reports were based on the old reports. The city reports were all copied into the letter book, and then forwarded to New York. A book called the "Black Book" was kept, in which all unfavorable reports were copied. Every one in the office had access to this book. He testified that Bradstreet's agency was partial to subscribers, and that a gold-headed cane would often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of "C C, D D," a very high rating, to "D E," which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than $500. Subscription to the agency generally meant an increase of credit. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN NEW JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, July 21, 1871.

A collision occurred at five o'clock this afternoon at Hinchman's mills, six miles west of here, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between a freight train going west and a coal train bound east. Both engines came together while going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the engine of the coal train completely mounting the other and so remaining. The engineers and firemen had time to jump and escaped uninjured. No one was hurt. The engines and three freight and twenty coal cars are completely ruined.

WASHINGTON.

Statistics of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Aggregate Circulation of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1871.

New York Immigration Statistics.

The official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending June 30, 1871, the total number of passengers arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries was 107,114, of whom 64,213 were males and 42,991 females. Of the total number arrived 101,015 were actual immigrants—males, 60,032; females, 40,933. Ages—Under fifteen, 19,812; fifteen and under forty, 71,056; forty and upwards, 10,147. The deaths on the voyage were ninety-two, of whom fifty-four were males and thirty-eight females. The principal nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:—England, 17,845; Scotland, 4,613; Wales, 399; Ireland, 26,149; Great Britain, locality unknown, 6,672; Germany, 30,814; Austria, 1,983; Sweden, 5,727; Norway, 1,286; Denmark, 1,143; France, 849; Switzerland, 1,305; Spain, 104; Italy, 3,671; Holland, 499; Belgium, 78; Russia, 295; Poland, 153; Cuba, 43; Bermuda, 77.

National Bank Circulation.

The total circulation issued to the national banks to date is $318,636,993. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation and the establishment of gold national banks, to which circulation can be issued upon the deposit of United States bonds at the rate of eighty per cent upon the par value thereof. Since the passage of the act circulation has been issued to the following states:—Virginia, $744,000; Illinois, $3,066; West Virginia, $950,000; Michigan, $1,166; Kentucky, $2,260,000; Indiana, $1,174,000; Wisconsin, $531,000; Ohio, $769,000; Tennessee, $1,303,000; Iowa, $1,076,000; Louisiana, $1,300,000; Minnesota, $380,000; Georgia, $561,000; Kansas, $176,100; North Carolina, $909,000; Missouri, $1,290,000; South Carolina, $258,000; Nebraska, $212,000; Texas, $145,000; Colorado, $6 ,000; New Mexico, $155,000; Oregon, $137,000; Alabama, $260,000; California, $3,205. The law requires that one-half of the increased circulation shall be apportioned among those States not having an excess already, according to population, and one-half according to the existing banking capital resources and business of such State or Territory. The census returns of the valuation of property and banking capital have not yet been received, and the proportion of circulation for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois cannot probably be ascertained with any accuracy until about the 1st of October. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient circulation for all of the Southern and Western States when the full census returns are received. No additional circulation can be issued to the Eastern and Middle States.

Commerce of Australasia—Subsidy for the American Steamers.

A statement has been completed at the Treasury Department from the latest statistics showing the imports into Australia and New Zealand, as follows:—From Great Britain, £17,924,420; from the United States, £1,354,385; all other countries, £3,812,478. Stated by percentage they are as follows:—From Great Britain, seventy-seven and six-tenths; from the United States, five and five-tenths; all other countries, sixteen and six-tenths. The Parliament of New South Wales has recently voted a subsidy of $75,000 to a monthly line of American steamers between San Francisco and Sydney. The imports of Australia and New Zealand being largely manufactured goods it is believed that a very large and profitable commerce will spring up with our Western coast, and if Congress made provision for a line of steamers they would be fully sustained.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:—Currency, $3,213,000; coin, $33,488,000; certificates, $21,182,000.

Personal.

A letter received from General Spinner, dated Berlin, July 1, says that he was to dine with Minister Bancroft the next day, in company with the Rothschilds and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Hours of Exercise in the Alps." By John Tyndall, LL.D., F. R. S.; "Almost Faultless." A story of the present day; "*Appleton's Journal*"—monthly part.

From Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.—"The Federal Government: Its Officers and Their Duties." By Ransom H. Gillett.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 22.

1870—Napoleon, in responding to an address from the members of the legislative body, said, "War is right when waged with the assent of the country."
1864—Battle of Decatur, Ga.; rebel General Hood's forces attacked General Sherman's troops and were repulsed after a severe battle; General J. B. McPherson, of the Union army, was among the killed.
1812—Battle of Salamanca, Spain; British, under Wellington, defeated the French forces commanded by Marshal Marmont.
1589—King Henry III. of France assassinated by a priest named Clement.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid Cartoon, "There's Music in the Air,"—A Lively Serenade for Uncle Sam, together with the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including further particulars of Admiral Rodgers' Naval Operations in the Corea; Mario's Farewell to the Stage; Evangelization in Russia; the Twelfth of July Riot; Fatal Factionism; Execution of Henderson Young (negro) in North Carolina for Murder and Arson; the Baltimore Borgia: Horrible Domestic Tragedy and the Lawless Lowrys. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel,
for sale by
ANTHONY ORGHS,
sole agent in the United States.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1871.

On Marriage.—Essays on the Causes Which interfere with MARRIAGE sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Number of People Going to "Yurrup" this season is astonishing. It is consoling to those who can't make the trip to know that they can make another pleasant and comparatively inexpensive one, and without danger of being sea-sick—we mean the trip to KNOX'S, corner Broadway and Fulton street—and always look better on their return than when they went. KNOX is a magician who renews our youth with his superb tiles.

The Use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair RENEWER not only restores the hair to its natural color, but gives it a soft and healthy look.

Wood Carpetings.—Parquet or Fancy Hard Wood Floors in great variety. Call and see them at 429 Broadway.

THE RIOT REVIEWED.

Official Report of Major General Shaler.

Full Details of the Plan of Military Operations.

Arraignment of Rioters in the Supreme Court.

Dismissal of Police Officer Logan.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

The interest created by the riot of the 12th instant is but slowly dying out. The official reports absorb much attention and are freely commented on, while meetings are being held and the course of the authorities denounced in expressive if not eloquent style. Below will be found the official report of Major General Shaler, giving a brief and succinct history of the trouble and the movements of the troops.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SHALER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW YORK, July 15, 1871.

SIR—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th inst. I was personally waited upon by His Honor the Mayor, who informed me that on the evening of that day a police order would be issued to prevent any parades or processions upon Wednesday, the 12th inst., but that owing to the excited state of much of the populace there might nevertheless arise disturbances which might render the aid of the military necessary. Accordingly we examined section 242 of chapter 80 of the laws of 1870, and I received the following written communication under that law:—

NEW YORK, July 10, 1871.

In order that the police authorities of this city may be well sustained in suppressing a disturbance of the peace, of which on Wednesday, the 12th inst., there is anticipation and imminent danger, I desire you to order out and hold in readiness at their armories for active service three regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

To Major General ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant of the First division.

During the day of the 11th inst. I also received a verbal request from the President of the Police Department to furnish an increased force. On the 11th, at about midnight, I was further requested by His Excellency the Governor of the State to furnish all the military aid required in assistance of the civil authorities. In answer to these requisitions the following order was issued from these headquarters:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 16.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.
[Extract.]

II. In obedience to a requisition from the civil authorities the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories, in fatigue dress, fully armed and equipped for actual service on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at seven o'clock A. M.:—First regiment infantry, Sixth regiment infantry, Seventh regiment infantry, Eighth regiment infantry, Ninth regiment infantry, Eleventh regiment infantry, Twelfth regiment infantry, Twenty-second regiment infantry, Sixty-ninth regiment infantry, Seventy-first regiment infantry, Fourth regiment cavalry, Battery G, Washington Gray troop cavalry, Battery G, Battery C. The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition and the artillery with twenty rounds per gun.

By order of
Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
WILLIAM M. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

At two A. M. on the 12th inst. I personally informed the Superintendent of Police of my action, and at six A. M. reported to the Commander-in-Chief in person, with a portion of my staff, at Police Headquarters.

The accompanying map, prepared as a part of this report, an examination of which is invited, will show the location of the forces under arms at seven A. M. The blue spots mark the quarters of the infantry regiments ordered on duty, the red those of the artillery and the orange those of the cavalry; the blue crosses the quarters of the infantry regiments and the orange crosses that of the cavalry regiments, over which guards were placed.

It being apprehended at Police Headquarters that the necessary withdrawal of most of the police force from the Thirty-first precinct would invite disorder along the line of the Boulevard, it was deemed prudent to establish an armed force in the vicinity of Elm Park, and to concentrate the greatest attainable protection with the least number of men a regiment armed with breech-loaders and a squadron of cavalry were despatched by the service of the following orders at half-past seven A. M.:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 17.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

I. The commanding officer of the Washington Gray Troop will report immediately with his command to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment of infantry, at the armory of the regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.

By order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE D. WOLCOTT, Commanding Seventy-first Regiment:—

COLONEL—You upon the receipt of this you will march your command up the boulevard to the Thirty-first precinct police station, in 10th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and put yourself in communication with Captain Helme or other police officer in charge, and act in concert with movements so as to support the police forces in the discharge of their duties, and for this purpose you will confer with the officer in command and keep yourself informed as to his movements.

The service which is required of you is, as you will appreciate, one of a delicate nature and one in which you must be guided by circumstances and your own judgment. The police will enforce the law so far as they can, and if not able to do so will call upon you for assistance, which you will render, so as to uphold them in the discharge of their duties. You will keep your command in the ranks and see that the men behave quietly and orderly and not allow any straggling, so that they can be used at a moment's notice.

If compelled to use force as a last resort you will see that your fire is sufficiently large to enforce order, if possible without resorting to compulsory measures.

You will not use force unless it becomes absolutely necessary to put down a riot or disturbance, and then you are expected to act with coolness and firmness. No positive orders can be given to guide you in your actions, but you must be governed by the circumstances of the case, and your authority is, therefore, necessarily discretionary. The Washington Gray Troop of cavalry has been directed to report to you. It will co-operate with your command under your orders.

By order,
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

At the same hour Colonel Scott, of the Eighth regiment, was ordered to occupy the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, with about three-fourths of his command, for the purpose of protecting the building and its contents, and of supporting the two batteries assembled there, should their services be required.

The balance of the Eighth regiment were left for the protection of their own armory.

Colonel Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, was ordered to occupy the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, with his command, leaving about forty men for the protection of his armory, and detailing an equal number for the care of the Seventy-first regiment armory.

The commanding officer of the Fifth regiment stationed fifty men in the armory of his regiment, in Hester street, near Bowery, and an equal number in the armory of the First and Third cavalry, at 37 and 39 Bowery.

The commanding officer of the Seventy-ninth battalion stationed one company in the armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets. The commanding officer of the Ninety-sixth regiment stationed one company in the armory, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery. At eight o'clock A. M. Brigadier Generals Varian and Ward, commanding the Third and Fifth brigades, respectively of the First division, reported to me in person and were directed to establish their headquarters as follows:—General Varian at the armory of the Seventh regiment and General Ward at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment. They were requested to visit the armories of the regiments of their command and see that the instructions issued were observed and hold themselves and their staffs in readiness for any service.

In order that the excited condition of the public mind might not be aggravated by the presence of uniformed soldiers in the public streets and that the troops should be well in hand for prompt action the following circular was issued to all the commanding officers:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.
[Official and confidential.]

The Major General commanding directs that the ammunition be not distributed until orders to do so are received from headquarters.

You will please form your companies as soon as the men arrive and keep them within the armory. Loitering about the doors and neighboring saloons will under no circumstances be permitted. If necessary to prevent it appoint a provost guard, not otherwise. Men arrested by a provost guard will be returned for disobedience.

By order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

By nine o'clock A. M. reports received at headquarters of small bodies of armed men moving in various parts of the city became frequent. The first one of any magnitude or of positive seriousness was received about eight A. M., to the effect that a large crowd of evil disposed persons had made a demonstration at 14th street and Seventh avenue, and obliged all the workmen in that neighborhood to quit work and join their party. There being no available police force in that vicinity I despatched, at the request of the police authorities, Major Jussen, of my staff, with orders to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment, stationed at Elm Park, to at once move one wing of his regiment and the Washington Gray cavalry in the direction of the point indicated. This movement was rapidly executed, but upon reaching 110th street information was received that the rioters had moved down through the Park. The infantry remained for a short time at 110th street and Eighth avenue and the cavalry at 110th street and Sixth avenue, and at fifteen minutes past twelve P. M. were returned to Elm Park by a telegraphic order.

About ten A. M. information was received that a considerable body of rioters was moving down Third avenue at Eighty-sixth street, and that the workmen engaged in laying Croton pipes had quit work and joined them. To support a detachment of police, sent off in omnibuses to intercept them, the First regiment infantry, Colonel Perley commanding, was ordered to move across and up the Third avenue at twelve M. Colonel Perley telegraphed from the Nineteenth precinct station house, "Everything quiet," and he was, after consultation with the police authorities, telegraphed to return to the armory and keep a sharp lookout.

At half-past ten A. M. an effort was made by an excited crowd to seize the arms stored in a reported Fenian headquarters in avenue A, near Fourth street, and Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment, was ordered to detail two companies to co-operate with Captain Mount, of the Eleventh precinct, in protecting them. These companies shortly afterwards reported back to their armory, the arms having been secured and removed to Police Headquarters by the men under Captain Mount.

About the same hour an exciting report to the effect that an armed mob had attacked Second avenue cars was received, and a detachment of police was despatched by Superintendent Kelso to the eighteenth precinct. To support and co-operate with this detachment Colonel Jourdan, of the Sixth regiment, was ordered to send four companies of his command to the second avenue. The report proved unfounded, or at least was greatly exaggerated. The numerous details of policemen had reduced the force at Headquarters so much that it was deemed necessary to reinforce it by a portion of the military. Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment, was therefore ordered to send two companies and occupy the second floor of the Headquarters building. These companies were commanded respectively by Captains Kip and Ely.

The reports from different parts of the city had now become most exciting in their character. One from the immediate vicinity of Hester street, brought in by detectives considered most reliable, was to the effect that an organized force, formed in companies with officers commanding, having a leader with a drawn sword at their head, was moving down Prince street towards Hiberian Hall. Instantly a plan of capture was determined upon. A body of policemen was to move down Mulberry street to Prince to meet the column; another body was to go down the Bowery to strike their rear, while a strong squad of detectives were to operate in making captures as circumstances would permit. To give more effect and vendor aid if required the Eighty-fourth regiment was moved from their armory at Fourth street down Broadway to Prince street, and the Eleventh regiment was moved from Delancey and Chrystie streets up the Bowery to Prince street. The rioters having received some information or entertained suspicions of an aggressive movement on the part of the authorities had marched off to another section of the city before the disposition made for dispersion was consummated. Subsequently, however, a go ddy number of captures were made, principally in the immediate neighborhood. While the regiments last named were on the march the re were directed to Police Headquarters. As soon as the Eighty-fourth regiment vacated their armory their surp us arms were removed for safety to Police Headquarters.

A report was received about the same time, and since confirmed by the official report of the commanding officer of the regiment, that a body of about five hundred men were threatening the armory of the Fifth regiment, in Hester street, near the Bowery. The building was occupied by a company placed there for its protection, and its presence deterred the mob from making an attack.

Information having been received about noon that the threatening had determined upon attack, and that a considerable force would probably be required to aid the police in their protection, the Fifty-fifth regiment and the balance of the Seventy-ninth battalion were ordered to assemble at their armories. A detachment of the latter was ordered to Police Headquarters, and after conducting a body of prisoners to the Fifteenth precinct station house was returned to its armory to protect the United States Army building, in which it is located. Colonel Budke, of the Third cavalry, was authorized to assemble a part of his command to relieve a company of the Fifth infantry in the protection of the cavalry armory. Major General Woodward, commanding second division, N. G., very kindly offered the services of one of his regiments armed with breech-loaders, already assembled at their armory. Their services were accepted and they were marched to the armory of the Ninety-sixth regiment, 291 and 293 Bowery, as a place most convenient of location and a *point d'appui* to the movements about to be commenced. At half-past one o'clock P. M. arrangements having been made with the authorities to protect the procession that was to form at two o'clock at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and desiring the support of the military, orders were issued to the Sixth, Colonel Sterry; Seventh, Colonel Clark; Ninth, Colonel Fox; Twenty-second, Colonel Porter, and Sixty-fourth, Lieutenant Colonel Wachsel commanding, to report at once on the ground above designated to Brigadier General Varian, who had been assigned to the command of the escort and previously informed as to the number of regiments ordered to report to him, and the character of the services required of the escort. The instructions to General Varian were purely general in their character, and consisted chiefly of my opinions as to the proportions of troops to be placed in front, on the flanks and in the rear of the procession; with the usual caution about preserving steadiness among the men and keeping the ranks well closed up; as the details of formation, which would be varied according to the number of troops then present, and which could be determined only upon the ground, together with the orders and instructions to the different regimental commanders according to their respective positions in the column, and the attitude assumed by the crowds at different points, were necessarily left to the exercise of his own best judgment and discretion, as being on the ground. When the Seventh regiment moved from the armory the two companies on duty at Police Headquarters joined the regiment, and the Eleventh regiment occupied the rooms vacated on the upper floors. The regiments were reported promptly as ordered. For the dispositions made of them and other information upon the occasion your attention is invited to the following report of General Varian, submitted immediately after the procession had been dismissed:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.

Major General ALEXANDER SHALER, commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y.:—

GENERAL—In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report:—

According to further instructions received from you this morning I proceeded to visit the several regiments of my brigade, and had completed the hour, with the exception of the Eighth regiment, when orders were received from your headquarters detaining my presence immediately.

In accordance with your directions to take command of the escort to the Orange procession I at once proceeded with my staff, as designated, viz., Eighth avenue, corner corner of Twenty-ninth street. On my arrival there I found the procession under the protection of the police and ready to move.

The regiments of infantry ordered for escort service—viz., Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth—arrived promptly and reported for duty. At once disposed the troops in the following order:—Seventh regiment on the right, Twenty second and Eighty-fourth on the right and left flanks respectively, in columns of fours, Sixth and Ninth in the rear Sixth leading in column by companies. Before entering the column I was informed by Inspector Walling, of the Police force, that the roofs of the houses on the avenue, between Twenty-sixth and twenty seventh streets, on each side, were covered with men who had been seen loading firearms, and at once directed Colonel Clark to detach the right wing of his regiment and take position on the opposite side of Eighth avenue, facing those buildings, instructing him to return any fire which should come from, with sufficient vigor to stop it, and to rejoin his regiment after the column had passed that locality. These preparations being made I gave command for the column to move, and at once took position on the right with my staff. On arriving arrived on the corner of Twenty-third street I halted the column to give the right wing of the seventh an opportunity to rejoin the command. Just after passing that point I observed what I heard ering proceeding apparently from the rear, and immediately returned to ascertain the nature of the difficulty. On arriving I ordered the firing to cease, made inquiry as to the cause, and learned that the columns had been fired into both from sidewalk and houses, and the fire had been promptly returned by some of the regiments, killing and wounding a number of persons.

After remaining in the position described about an hour and a half I gave directions to the several commands to return to their armories and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from your headquarters.

I cannot close without expressing my satisfaction at the alacrity and cheerfulness displayed by officers and men in obeying my orders, and the gentlemanly conduct observed by the police for their hearty co-operation, and, lastly to the men composing the procession—for it must be said, to their credit, that not a word was spoken or firearm displayed, or anything done by them which could be construed as a menace to any one, carrying out the instructions given them to the letter.

I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. VARIAN, Brigadier General.

The firing referred to in General Varian's report was telegraphed to headquarters, with the additional information that large bodies of rioters were confronting the head of the column, impeding its advance. Upon this the First regiment infantry, Colonel Perley commanding, was ordered to move promptly down to and occupy Madison square, so as to be in the rioters should they continue in force in front of the procession, when it reached that point, or render such assistance as General Varian might require. For a similar purpose two companies of the Eleventh regiment, afterwards reinforced by two other companies, were ordered to occupy Fourteenth street, near Irving place, and the Thirteenth regiment was moved up the Bowery as far as Fourth street. These movements were made on the left flank of the column under the supposition, which was afterwards found correct, that the bulk of the rioters would approach the route of the procession from the north and east. The Thirteenth regiment was subsequently reported to General Varian, and used in the dispositions made to insure order and quietude in the dispersion of the Orangemen. Those dispositions were simply the occupation by the troops of the streets running into and across the Bowery and Fourth avenue, from Astor place and Eighth street down to Fourth street. After the Orangemen had left for their homes the troops were gradually withdrawn and sent to their armories. The procession formed and marched from Eighth avenue shortly after two o'clock and arrived at its destination a little past four o'clock. While it was moving the troops not in the column or disposed of on the flanks, as above recited, were stationed, ready for immediate service, as follows, viz.:—Ninth, Sixth, Sixty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-ninth in their respective armories; the Eighth at the City Arsenal, with Batteries C and G, Captain Schilling and Lieutenant Wright commanding, and the Twelfth at the State Arsenal.

Having been requested by the President of the Police Department to furnish a guard for the protection of the United States Post Office, a detachment of two companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment were ordered, at twenty minutes past five P. M., to occupy the Post Office and remain there until seven o'clock the next morning. At the same time two companies of the Seventy-first regiment were ordered to occupy Kapf's Garden, at Eighth avenue and 15th street, until eight o'clock A. M., to prevent an anticipated attack upon a picnic party. At six o'clock A. M., apparent quietude having been restored in the vicinity of headquarters, the Thirteenth regiment was relieved with the thanks of the division commander and ordered to return to its armory; at the same time the First regiment, at Madison square, was ordered to return to its armory, and the four companies of the Eleventh, at Fourteenth street, to rejoin the regiment at Police Headquarters. These dispositions brought all the troops, except the Eleventh regiment, to the position occupied early in the day, where they remained, undisturbed by orders or alarms, the whole night.

No indications of a necessity for the use of large bodies of troops being apparent, General Ward and staff were relieved at eight A. M. and General Varian and staff at one A. M. of the 13th instant by the issue of the following notice:—

The Major General commanding desires me to say that the recent reports from the various precincts are so satisfactory that he does not consider it necessary for you to remain longer on duty. You will therefore please consider yourself relieved upon receipt of this, with the thanks of the Commanding General for the efficient discharge of the difficult and delicate service of the day.

The regiments will all remain at their armories until further orders.

The night passed without any unusual excitement, and at eight o'clock A. M., with the consent of the police authorities, a gradual dismissal of all the troops, except the Twenty-second regiment, was begun. To the Twenty-second the following order was issued, viz.:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 18.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1871.

The commanding officer of the Twenty-second regiment infantry will proceed immediately with his command to Elm Park, corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth street, to relieve the Seventy-first regiment and the Washington Gray troop of cavalry. Upon his arrival he will confer with the officer in charge of the Thirty-first police precinct, and co-operate with him in the preservation of order.

By order of Major General SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

And at noon it was returned to the armory and dismissed.

In the following table will be found the strength of the several organizations placed on duty and the list of casualties which occurred in this command:—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
First regiment infantry	17	216	233
Fifth regiment infantry	24	317	341
Sixth regiment infantry	19	315	334
Seventh regiment infantry	36	570	606
Eighth regiment infantry	27	356	383
Ninth regiment infantry	55	441	476
Eleventh regiment infantry	37	311	348
Twelfth regiment infantry	25	265	290
Twenty-second regiment infantry	29	378	407
Fifty-fifth regiment infantry	13	316	329
Sixty-ninth regiment infantry	28	326	354
Seventy-first regiment infantry	33	370	403
Seventy-ninth regiment infantry	14	76	90
Eighty-fourth regiment infantry	26	278	304
Ninety-sixth regiment infantry	18	206	224
Third regiment cavalry (detachment)	15	97	112
Fourth regiment cavalry	4	41	45
Battery C	4	56	60
Battery G	2	20	22
Totals	410	4,923	5,333

CASUALTIES.

Sixth regiment—Captain Adler, slightly grazed at the wrist; one private badly bruised in the leg.

Ninth regiment—Sergeant Thomas Wyatt, Company F, killed; private H. C. Page, Company K, killed; Colonel James Fisk, Jr., ankle sprained; Captain B. W. Spencer, slightly hurt with a brick; private Pryor, Company A, wounded in leg, since dead; private Burns, Company A, stabbed in back; Sergeant T. C. Byers, Company B, kicked in side by mob.

Eighty-fourth regiment—Captain J. Douglas, Company K, cut in head by missile; private Jennie, Company I, shot in head, seriously; private W. Archer, Company F, flesh wound in wrist.

Seventh regiment—Sergeant Behringer, Company G, leg wound by a stone; private Townsend, Company C, shot in neck, musket ball; private Morgan, Company H, scalp wound, slight.

There are two points in connection with the operations of this command on the 12th inst. to which the attention of the Commander-in-Chief is specially invited. First, the time which elapsed after the troops assembled and which the Commander-in-Chief by his presence had an opportunity of witnessing, and second, the increased numbers which each organization turned out. In many regiments this increase amounted to fifty per cent more than usual parades, and when is considered the peculiar circumstances under which the troops were assembled, and the disturbed and excited state of the public mind, the extraordinary and unusual conditions which made it necessary to call upon the National Guard and the extremely delicate character of the service to be performed, the devotion of the officers and men to principles of law and order, and of complete subordination to the constituted authorities is strikingly apparent. Their conduct during the twenty-four successive hours of service was in the highest degree commendable. But one case of misconduct of an officer is reported, and that is being attended to. A very small portion of the public press and a few persons with classed and prejudiced minds have endeavored to create an impression that some of the regiments acted unfairly in dragging Eighth avenue; but a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal commanding officers and a minute personal inquiry of the officers engaged and of the citizens residing in the neighborhood, into the circumstances attending the melee, I have failed to discover sufficient cause for the statements made. The official report of operations of a military body is not the place to discuss the merits of any proposition touching the conduct of the troops; that does not emanate from the recognized source of military authority. But as so much has been said by certain classes, and so much has been falsely calculated to excite public distrust to at least a portion of that organization which alone can protect and defend law-abiding citizens in their rights of person and property in times of riot and anarchy, I will be pardoned for assuming the guardianship of the honor and reputation of that part which I have the honor to command, so far as to say that whatever may be said or written about the misconduct of the troops on the 12th inst. has a partisan origin and an unmanly aim. Letters of thanks from citizens in the neighborhood of the riot for the services rendered by the troops confirm the official reports of the officers. The testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops halted and arms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows and housetops, and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth regiment had been struck down by a missile thrown from a housetop, one of the men shot in the head, and another had received a flesh wound, two men of the Ninth killed outright, a number wounded, and time and time again the troops had been fired into by the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the police force and military present that the troops did not fire any too soon; that in a very few minutes more it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street saved the sacrifice of a much greater number at some other point.

None can sympathize more deeply with the families that suffered by the unfortunate occurrences of the 12th inst. than do the men whose duty required them to use their weapons in sustaining the civil authorities and in defence of them-elves. And it is not unreasonable to hope that while all are deploring the circumstances which made a resort to arms necessary, the public will not be unmindful of the bereaved families of the dead and suffering members of the National Guard.

The watchful guidance of the Commander-in-Chief in commanding the escort to the procession was performed in a highly creditable manner and to my satisfaction, and it would be unjust to meritorious officers not to record herein my conviction that the regimental commanders of the escort acted with coolness and discretion; that the officers and men under them discharged their duty under circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled, therefore, to the commendation of their superior officers. The orders issued from time to time were obeyed by all the commands on duty with an alacrity rarely witnessed, giving abundant evidence that the National Guard stands ready at all times to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining law and order against all aggressors.

To the members of my staff, who from early morning of the 12th until noon of the 13th were act vely engaged, without rest, I am indebted for the prompt delivery of orders and despatches and other valuable assistance.

I desire also to record my acknowledgments for the professional services of Surgeon Cheeseman, formerly of the Seventh regiment, N. G., which were kindly volunteered and accepted early on the morning of the 12th.

Permit me in conclusion, while alluding to the meritorious services of those under my command, to confirm what the public press have already said of the gallant conduct of the police forces engaged on that day. It was my duty to keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief and the police authorities from early morning until the excitement of the public mind had subsided. At headquarters but one sentiment actuated the officers on duty, from the President of the Department, Mr. Henry Smith, and his colleagues of the Board of Commissioners, and Superintendent Kelso and his subordinate officers, and that was to do their whole duty in the most prompt and energetic manner. The movements of the detachments were made with the greatest alacrity, and the officers of the National Guard who witnessed their operations in attacking the mob at different points unite in giving the highest praise for the courage and dash displayed in making attacks, as well as for the patient coolness manifested while exposed to the abusive epithets and dangerous assaults of the mob. Their valor was conspicuous and entitles them not only to the respect of their superiors, but to the confidence of the public at large. While New York possesses so brave and self-sacrificing a body of protectors she has little to fear from internal dissensions.

Very respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Major General Commanding.

THE CORONER'S INQUISITION.

Investigation to Be Commenced Next Monday at Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue—The Jury.

Coroner Young has at last decided upon a time and place for holding the investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the riot which occurred in this city on last Wednesday week, with such fearfully disastrous results. The Coroner has secured the use of the Eighth District (civil) Court room, southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, and there intends to commence his inquisition at ten o'clock next Monday morning. No witnesses except those who were present at the scene of the riot will be called to testify, and Coroner Young will continue the examination from day to day and reach a conclusion at the earliest possible moment. It is probable that in the investigation the Coroner will be aided by District Attorney Garvin or one of his assistants, although he feels fully competent to conduct the case alone. Great interest is felt in the result of the inquiry and doubtless a large crowd will be in attendance at the court-room. It is likely to last about ten days.

THE JURY.

In order that there may be no cavil or fault-finding about the jury to be sworn in the case, Coroner Young has determined to wait upon Mr. Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, the legally constituted officer for such duty, and request him to empanel twelve good men and true and assume the entire responsibility of that part of the business.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICER LOGAN, OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

Patrolman Patrick Logan, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, was yesterday tried before President Smith and Commissioners Barr and Manierre for improper conduct and insubordination on the day of the riots.

The charge was preferred against him by Sergeant Carpenter, of the Sanitary squad, who testified that on the 12th inst. the complainant was under the command of Captain Headen, of the Fifteenth precinct, in Broadway, and received orders to disperse a crowd of ruffians who had collected at Eleventh street. A fight ensued, and the police were obliged to use their clubs freely. Among the men who were ordered to charge the mob was Patrick Logan, who has been on the force for ten years. This man

REFUSED TO ATTACK THE RIOTERS,

saying that he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and left that his conscience would not allow him to attack his fellow countrymen. He subsequently interfered with other officers, calling upon them to "deal gently" with the mob, and seized one officer who was endeavoring to disperse the rioters. Logan called several witnesses to prove that unnecessary violence was used, but the evidence failed to establish the fact.

Other witnesses testified that the mob was a dangerous one and fought desperately, and testified that the conduct of Logan was calculated to

INJURE THE DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

Logan, in his own defence, again urged that unnecessary violence was resorted to, and finally spoke in a disrespectful manner to the Commissioners, saying that "he knew he would not have a fair trial because he was a Roman Catholic, adding that he had never known an instance where a Roman Catholic had not been unfairly treated, and that it was his holy religion that was assailed."

Commissioner Smith said that the Board might have been induced to take a lenient view of the case in view of the previous good conduct of the accused, but such a course was impossible after the apparent insolence and insubordinate manner and unfair conduct on the part of the Board. He must, therefore, be dismissed from the department.

ANOTHER INNOCENT VICTIM.

Charles A. Kattenbeck died at Mount Sinai Hospital on Thursday night. He was a notary public and resided at 80½ Attorney street. On the day of the riot he went to Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue to draw a deed for a gentleman and left the house at o'clock to return home. Nearing Twenty-sixth street he saw the crowd on the avenue and turned up twenty-sixth street to avoid them. He had proceeded but a short distance when the Gatling report opened fire on the rowdies. Mr. Kattenbeck received three balls, one in each arm and one in the back.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ON THE JULY RIOT.

The following is a card from the Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, published in the *Ohio State Journal*:—

The attempt of certain persons to make the Catholic Church responsible for the late New York riot is unfair and unjust. Those who were dread upon by the police and military were on the spot in defiance of a strict command of their Archbishop, given in all the churches of the city the Sunday previous. The fact, too, that the Orange and Ancient Hibernians, both made up of a fraction of the lower orders of the Irish people, is now centuries old. Religion was made the pretext, but both parties practically renounced religion in their strife. To make the Catholic Church responsible for what it forbore, abhors and condemns is unfair and unjust. The Rev. D. H. Burtsell, in Trinity chapel, last evening, according to the report in to-day's *Journal*, was guilty of this unfairness.

"A child," said he, "always tells the secrets of the family," and in the riotous outbreak of Wednesday last, the Catholic Church we see the human mass upheaving, the seething power that shall shake, unless it is broken, this country from centre to circumference. The principle of toleration is a principle of weakness. It is not a principle of life and all is lost. The tendency of the whole Catholic Church, in its teachings, is toward intolerance."

The injustice of this consists in assuming that "the untutored, ignorant and vicious Catholic mob" are following her teachings and fulfilling her spirit; that the "untutored" are the best taught, and the "ungoverned" the best governed. The fact is, those men, when they disobeyed the command given them from the pulpits of the churches of the Church, and the secret they revealed was the old, old story of human wrath, known since the time of Cain.

To quote the Bible to advance like this with the doctrine of infallibility is simply absurd.

* * * * * * *

Toleration, to be wholesome, need not be founded on a conviction that there is no religion. It may rather be the belief that God alone is master and judge of men. This was what actuated the Catholics of Maryland, who were the first to legalize religious toleration in America. This is the principle on which the Catholics of this country would act in their faith propose to live in peace with their non-Catholic countrymen. They do not think of saying "we may be wrong in our belief, therefore let our neighbor alone," but, "we know our faith to be religious truth, but we are not bound to love our neighbors, no matter of what creed or color, as we love ourselves, and reverence is due the right we claim for ourselves, of having God alone for master and judge."

We Catholics, Mr. Editor, desire to be citizens of a free republic. We want nothing for ourselves but what we will do our best to maintain for others. We would be a pleasure for us to see Jesus Christ crucified honored and loved by all our countrymen, but no pleasure to see any one calling himself a Catholic for fashion's sake or on compulsion. The clergy have no temporal or political power. Their injunctions are on the people that shall follow the judgment, whence they can suffer patiently, though with regret, the odlogny and unjust hate excited against them by misrepresentations of such scenes as the late riots.

I am, sir, yours, &c., ROSECRANS, Bishop of Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 18, 1871.

A "HEAVY" CLUB.

Three or four representatives of the Twentieth Ward Workingmen's Club met last night at Milleman's Hall, co ner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The officers of the society were the only members present, and presented to the reporters resolutions condemnatory of the course pursued by Governor Hoffman during "the late unpleasantness."

RIOTERS IN COURT.

The Assault on the Two Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment—Application to Reduce the Bail of the Assailants.

John Mahony, the alleged rioter, was brought before Justice Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, upon a writ of habeas corpus sued out by William F. Kintzing, his counsel. Mahonny, it will be remembered, was arrested last Sunday for having made an assault with a sword cane upon Captain Charles N. Swift and Lieutenant Emile Cardozo, two officers of the Seventy first regiment, who were walking along Thirty-ninth street, and near Third avenue. They were both in uniform at the time, returning from the funeral of Sergeant Wyatt and private Page, of the Ninth regiment, and on their way home. Lieutenant Cardozo drew his revolver and held the crowd, of which Mahonny was the leader, at bay until rescued. Mahonny was arrested and committed for trial by Justice Couiter in default of $5,000 bail. At the time of his arrest upon this charge it was supposed from the character of the weapon used by him that he was the man who stabbed private Burns, of the Ninth regiment, upon the day of the riots; but upon his being taken to the hospital the soldier he failed to identify him.

Mr. Kintzing, on behalf of Mahonny, asserted that the amount of bail fixed by the magistrate was excessive, taking into consideration the character of the offence and the condition of the prisoner, who was but a poor working man. If he was guilty of an offence it was, he urged, but a simple assault. The bail ought to be $600 instead of $6,000. The prisoner was a man of most excellent character, instead of being a ruffian and rioter as characterized in some of our leading journals. He was to be found on the 12th day of July in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth regiment, with his musket, ready to support the authorities in vindicating the laws. The amount of bail fixed by the magistrate was simply disgraceful.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan said that the question as to the reduction of bail was a matter purely within the discretion of the Court. From what counsel said it would seem that the bail was somewhat excessive. As to the character of the offence, that was a matter to be hereafter determined.

Judge Cardozo said that the complainant was of the same name as himself, but he was no connection or relation of his, and he had never heard of him before.

Mr. Kintzing observed that it was the complainant's good fortune to have so good a name.

The Judge remarked smilingly that this might be the prisoner's misfortune, and then added that he would take the papers.

CROPS ON LONG ISLAND.—From all parts of Long Island comes good news concerning the crops, which, it is said, have never in years presented such a promising aspect as at present. The frequent showers of the last two or three weeks have saved the hay, and grain and vegetables are everything that could be desired.

"OUT IN THE COLD WORLD."

Clearing Out a Cherry Street Rookery.

Chickens and Children Looking for Homes—Alterations and Improvements to be Made in Gotham Court.

The loneliest condition of human life in this world, and especially in a great city like this, is to be without a home—to be "turned out of house and home" and left to "die in the ditch," as the proverbial Irish lan dlords serve their tenants. So, undoubtedly, thought many of the poor tenants who yesterday had to vacate an immense five-story tenement in Cherry street, 50 feet wide by 240 feet deep, whose principal entrance for light and air is a narrow court or alley, ten feet wide, and known as West Gotham court. This immense structure was built twenty years ago and was first rented out in May, 1851. It is so built as to represent six tenements thrown into one, and each floor is made to accommodate four families. When the house was full there would be eighty-two families in it, containing an average of four persons each, or a constituency of 328 persons, men, women and children.

Cherry street commences at Franklin square and runs parallel with the East River for a couple of miles or more. Within a short distance of the square—or at Nos. 34 to 38 Cherry street—occur these

COURTS AND ROOKERIES.

For be it known that there are three of those tenements and three courts. The middle court accommodates half the tenants in the double structure and all of those in a building opposite not quite so large. The two tenements accommodate 112 families, so that about seventy-two families have always occupied the middle or West Gotham court, which divides No. 34 Cherry from Nos. 36 and 38. Between Nos. 32 and 34 there is another court, known as Mullins' court, which leads to a large tenement built by a former Alderman of the Fourth ward, now deceased. This property is now owned by a Mrs. McGrath, who resides in Renwick street. The building is occupied by twenty-seven families, and is admirably cared for by a Mrs. Congdon, who has resided in the court for twenty-three years. It was scrupulously neat and clean yesterday, and Mrs. Congdon and others assured the reporter that lodgers were not allowed to be kept by any of the families; that the cellars are swept twice a week, which their appearance seemed to justify, and the court every day. The water closets, unlike those in the other building, are above ground in the further end of the court and empty into a sewer which runs under the Fourth precinct police station into Roosevelt street. These closets were as dry and clean as any in a private dwelling could be. The property is not of equal width at both ends, and the southerly building on Gotham court almost juts up against it at the Pearl street end and shuts out very

MUCH OF THE LIGHT AND VENTILATION

which it might otherwise have. This Gotham court house, too, is a story higher, and its chimneys and coping, not being in very good order, occasionally tumble down, endangering the lives of the Mullins' court folks.

On the north side of the double building, entered by Gotham court, is another court way known as Single alley, because it is about half the width of Gotham and accommodates less than half the people. Singly alley was comparatively dry and clean yesterday until the tenants began to turn out and empty beds and stoves, ashes, &c., into it. It commanded a little higher rent than the Gotham court side, the average being about $6 a month there to $5

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of an Ex-Federal Soldier in Virginia.

Thomas McGiffin, of Maine, Hanged as Accessory to a Murder.

History of the Crime—The Career of Two Carpet-Baggers.

Arrest, Trial and Conviction of McGiffin.

Affecting Appeal by the Condemned Man.

Sickening Scene at the Scaffold—The Rope Breaks.

Close of the Tragedy—The Body Buried Beside the Gallows.

GRENSVILLE COURT HOUSE, Va., July 21, 1871.

Nearly four years ago a radical orator named Connolly, of the carpet-bag species, proclaimed to a large assemblage of negroes in the African church at Richmond that it was now their time to "hold high carnival," intimating that the military authorities were specially sent here to punish the whites and protect the negroes, and that the latter might with impunity commit any and all sorts of outrages on the whites in retaliation for the wrongs and oppressions of that race upon the negroes during a bondage of two hundred years. Happily for the people of Virginia, the defeat of the policy which the reconstruction acts were meant to secure saved them from that lawlessness and violence which prevailed to such an alarming extent in the South where the Congressional programme was triumphant. But they did not escape altogether. During the years of 1868 and 1869 among the horde of Northern adventurers that arrived in Virginia was one Dr. Lewis, who took up his abode in Brunswick county, organized a Union League and became teacher of the negro youth. Following the inspiration and teachings of his fellow carpet-bagger Connolly, the Richmond orator, he armed his league and at its head marched the streets of Lawrenceville, the county seat of Brunswick, with flaunting banners, yelling hideously, making hostile demonstrations and frequently perpetrating the most flagrant outrages. This was carried to such a fearful extent that the people became alarmed for the peace and safety of the community, and Lewis was arrested, tried and found guilty of

INCITING INSURRECTION.

and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. In accordance with his sentence he was lodged in that institution, but in those days of military rule, when General Canby commanded District No. 1, the arrest and punishment of a "loyal" man was taken as an evidence of the still smouldering rebellious spirit in the South; and Governor Wells then ruling here by virtue of military authority, as is the custom with all radical Governors, pardoned Lewis a month after he was imprisoned. Upon representing to General Canby that he was persecuted by the rebels on account of his loyalty and devotion to the Union, that military autocrat granted Lewis certain documents exempting him from arrest by civil process. Triumphant, exultant and defiant he returned to Brunswick county, where he again resumed the leadership of the negro race, and renewed his hostile operations until a perfect

REIGN OF TERROR

was inaugurated in the county. In this course he was ably seconded by a man named Thomas McGiffin, an ex-federal soldier, recently from North Carolina, but a native of the State of Maine. By constant haranguing and preaching the negroes became frenzied with excitement, and they committed excesses and outrages daily, until lawlessness reigned supreme in the county. Under these circumstances a fresh effort was made by the civil authorities to maintain law and order and protect the people from outrage and violence. Accordingly a posse was summoned for the arrest of Lewis, but getting wind of it he continued to elude the officers in whose hands it was placed for a considerable period. Constable Drummond, the officer who had the warrant, receiving information of the whereabouts of Lewis, summoned a posse of eleven men, himself making the twelfth, and with this force proceeded to the Lawrenceville county road to effect the capture of Lewis. It was not long afterwards when the posse met both Lewis and McGiffin

MOUNTED AND ARMED

cap-a-pie. The two parties halted at about twelve paces and eyed each other intently. Lewis had his rifle cocked in his hand and McGiffin had a navy revolver similarly prepared. Constable Drummond then said:—

"We have a warrant for your arrest, Dr. Lewis."

LEWIS—I have protection papers from General Canby exempting me from arrest by civil process. Let me see your warrant.

Upon this one of the constable's party took the warrant in his hands and called out, "I will read it for you."

MCGIFFIN—If you come here I will shoot your damn guts out. No surrender is my motto. Surrender ain't my name.

Hostilities being now openly declared, Lewis and McGiffin simultaneously fell back some thirty or forty paces, confronting the constable's posse as they did so. The posse then resolutely advanced the same distance, all of them being on foot except two.

DRUMMOND (with his gun at a ready)—I command you to surrender in the name of the State.

Lewis then raised his rifle to his shoulder, McGiffin crying out, "Shoot him! Shoot him! Kill him!"

A member of the posse then levelled his gun at Lewis, when Drummond exclaimed, "Hold! Let us have no bloodshed."

In about one moment from the time Lewis raised his rifle to his face he fired, and Drummond

FELL DEAD IN HIS TRACKS,

shot through the heart. Lewis and McGiffin then wheeled their horses round and dashed down the road at a breakneck speed, which they did not slacken until they reached their homes by another route. Hastily collecting together what articles they needed, and all the money they had, these two branded murderers fled the State. A few hours' ride brought them into North Carolina, but traversing that entire State without making many long stoppages, they reached South Carolina and settled at length in the remote and unfrequented district of Pickens county, Horry county resumed their respective occupations of farm hand and school teacher, remaining undisturbed nearly twelve months, when at last the bloodhounds of justice came upon their trail. After a desperate running fight of over eight miles, in which he received a wound in the right breast,

M'GIFFIN WAS ARRESTED

and brought to Richmond by Detective Knox, of that city. Lewis was arrested about the same time, and both were lodged in the City Prison of Richmond for safe keeping. From the time of his arrest and imprisonment Lewis became the victim of remorse. His crimes preyed heavily on his mind. Despondent from the moment of reaching the jail officials, left his meals untouched, walked his cell all night, muttering incoherently—at last becoming a raving maniac. Both were brought up for trial at the April term of the Court of this county, where they had removed their trial. Owing to Lewis' idiotic condition the jury could not be agreed upon a verdict, and his case was postponed until next October.

TRIED THEN AND THERE,

though he could have had it deferred until after the trial of Lewis, who was the principal in the crime. Evidence, substantially as above narrated, was elicited on the trial, which occupied four days. At its close the jury remained absent but a short time, returning with a verdict of guilty, according to the indictment, which made McGiffin a principal as well as Lewis, though some argue he was only an accessory, and should have been so tried. Sentence of death was then passed and the criminal was returned to Richmond for safe keeping. The condemned man,

THOMAS M'GIFFIN,

was a native of Augusta county, State of Maine. His father and mother both died while he was young, and as a consequence he grew up in ignorance and vice. He was about five feet ten inches in height, of slender build, twenty-four years of age, sallow complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, with side whiskers, light mustache and goatee, was ordinarily intelligent, and his features were rather pleasing than otherwise. He enlisted in the 104th New York infantry, and served in several campaigns in this State; and when his term of service expired he joined the army, and was sent at the bombardment of Fort Fisher by Admiral Porter's fleet. At the termination of hostilities he came to Richmond, where he remained but a short time—leading a roving sort of life until he settled at Porter's gold mine, in Franklin county, N. C. Here he wooed and won a damsel of the North State, seven years his senior, who accompanied him to Brunswick county, in this State, where they were married. His wife is now at her home in North Carolina, whence she wrote him that she never expected to see him again in this world. A boy, now four years old, was the result of this marriage. While he was yet at Richmond I visited McGiffin in the City Prison and had the following

INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

He was glad to meet a reporter of the HERALD, which he considered the greatest newspaper in the world, and he knew it would do him justice.

REPORTER—Do you consider you have had a fair and impartial trial?

MCGIFFIN—No, sir. I was convicted and sentenced on account of prejudice.

REPORTER—What prejudice?

MCGIFFIN—Because I am a Northern man, and he says they thought I belonged to the League, which I didn't.

REPORTER—Then you are under the impression that you ought not to be executed?

MCGIFFIN—Yes, sir. I am. I had no hand in the killing of Drummond, not that I saw he ought not to have been killed; he went

TO HELL A LITTLE SOONER

than he would have gone. I was along with Lewis that day, but I took no part in it.

REPORTER—But you not call out to Lewis to shoot him?

MCGIFFIN—No, I did not; and the witness that swore to that knew he was perjuring himself. Some of the witnesses swore they followed us up, but the whole posse

RAN LIKE COWARDS

when Lewis fired and Drummond fell.

REPORTER—Have you applied for a respite to the Governor?

MCGIFFIN—Yes, sir; my lawyer applied for a respite until Lewis could be tried, but the Governor refused to grant it.

REPORTER—Well, the Governor is a Northern man; he would be likely to do the best he could for you?

MCGIFFIN—Yes; but I reckon he is like the balance of the politicians. He knows which side his bread is buttered, and he would not go against the wishes of the Brunswick people, who would rather fast a week and go in sackcloth and ashes than that I should escape the gallows.

REPORTER—What could you hope for in case of a respite?

MCGIFFIN—Lewis' trial would clear me. It could then be proven that Drummond came that day prepared to kill me. Lewis had also a witness to prove that Drummond, who was

A NOTORIOUS MURDERER,

once laid in wait for him (Lewis) to kill him, but his colonel's heart failed him and he could not fire the shot.

REPORTER—Are you prepared to die?

MCGIFFIN—I hope I am if I ain't; but I would like to have a short while longer to serve my God. If Drummond had shot me that day, as he fully intended to, I should have went straight to hell; but now I have repented and made my peace with my Maker. He had embraced the Catholic faith, was constantly visited by a priest and wore a crucifix around his neck.)

REPORTER—Have you any hope of being saved from the gallows?

MCGIFFIN—Yes; while there is life there is hope, and I possess the means of ending my life right here if I wished. It's a terrible means of death, the gallows.

REPORTER—You cannot possibly contemplate suicide?

MCGIFFIN—Well, no, not exactly. They say that is the unpardonable sin. I would prefer death in any shape to remaining manacled here in this horrid hole as I am.

The ended my talk with McGiffin and I took my leave. A few gentlemen since he cut one of his manacles in two with some sharp instrument, but every effort to discover it in his cell proved fruitless, and up to the last there were strong apprehensions that he would put an end to his own life.

There is no doubt that McGiffin did seriously contemplate suicide to avoid the terrors of the scaffold, yet he failed to do it, either from a lack of sufficient resolution or from a want of the means. During his stay in the Richmond jail he was heavily manacled and closely watched, and this may have prevented him from carrying out his idea of self-destruction. Sheriff Bidwell, of this county, arrived in Richmond yesterday, accompanied by a guard, to conduct McGiffin here. The condemned man was provided with a suit of new clothes, consisting of a blue cloth coat, dark cassimere pants, black slouch hat, neat calico shirt and black necktie, in which he made quite a respectable appearance. His manacles remained on him, and his arms were bound with cords in the elbows around his waist. After having conveyed himself and guards from the jail to the depot, where he took the cars almost unobserved and began

THE RIDE TO DEATH.

As soon as it became known that a condemned felon, on his way to the scaffold, was on the train the passengers flocked into the guard room to see him, and it soon was packed. McGiffin spoke cheerfully and resignedly of his fast approaching doom and held quite a spirited discussion with the jailer and his guards on the subject of eternal punishment beyond the grave, in which he took, as his position, the Catholic doctrine that all sinners must first be cleansed in purgatory, ere they can ever reach the kingdom of heaven. The passengers listened to this discussion with the most absorbed interest, and before long it became developed that McGiffin had another plan of evading the gallows besides that of committing suicide. It was observed by the watchful Sheriff that while McGiffin was most earnest and animated, completely engaging the attention of his listeners, that he cast furtive glances at the window of the car and was ready at any moment to slip his handcuffs, for his hands were quite small. He had intended to

JUMP FROM THE CARS

as the train passed over the James River bridge and either be shot or killed in the attempt, and thus save himself the ignominy of a gallows death; but Sheriff Bidwell detected his manœuvres and quickly warned him to desist, as his efforts would be useless. After this he abandoned the hope of escape and submitted with a good grace to what seemed inevitable. At all the intermediate stations between this point and Richmond large numbers of people were assembled to obtain a passing glimpse of the man "going to be hanged." Upon the arrival of the train the condemned man was conveyed in a wagon from the depot and lodged in the jail here. Now, the murder of Drummond occurred in Brunswick, where feeling against the criminals ran high, and hence they elected to be tried in this the adjoining county, and although McGiffin was sentenced and executed here I found a strong

POPULAR SYMPATHY IN HIS FAVOR

and a general belief that the punishment was too severe and terrible for the part he had taken in the crime. This was not the case, however, among the people who came from Brunswick to witness the execution. They were unanimous in the expression of the justice of his sentence, and seemed rather to exult than to regret the terrible punishment. On the east side of the town, just beyond the old Confederate fortifications, which was built to protect the railroad bridge over the Meherrin River, the scaffold was erected on a slight prominence in an old field, which made it conspicuous. It was a large, substantial structure, having a platform about ten feet high, with a drop in the centre, which was surmounted by a gallows, eight feet above the platform, making

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE,

which was viewed with intense interest by crowds of both whites and negroes during the morning. Owing to apprehensions that McGiffin might do himself violence by means of a gun, a guard was in his cell the entire night. He prayed and conversed on spiritual matters alternately, and read a small Testament which he had by the light of a candle, sleeping but little, and then dressing and speaking in his sleep. Father Janssen, a Catholic priest, arrived by the morning train at eight o'clock, and soon after went to see the condemned man, and engaged in the solemn services of that Church before death. While the clergyman was reading the services McGiffin became overpowered by weariness, and, placing his hand on the priest's shoulder, he begged him to continue reading, but said, "I can't keep awake; I must sleep." He then stretched his head upon his pallet and said, "Wake me up in half an hour, at eleven o'clock; I will then be refreshed." In a few seconds he was sound asleep and seemed to enjoy a last repose—calm and tranquil and not at all suggestive of a man fresh from slumbers. At the hour of eleven he was awakened, and

HIS SPIRITUAL DEVOTIONS

were resumed, continuing until the hour of noon. By that time the town was thronged with vehicles of every description, and a crowd that numbered over two thousand, and composed of all ages and sexes, both races, the female portion of the negro race predominating. In this assemblage the demoralizing effect of public executions was apparent in the eager, craving and impatient manner in which the crowd awaited the scaffold's tragedy. They moved restlessly about the jail and roamed between the gallows and thus building in continuous stream, watching and waiting anxiously for the terrible event. Besides being demoralizing, too, public executions entail a loss to the communities in which they take place that sometimes is serious and irreparable. The labor of over one thousand persons, but a day in the harvest season, was thrown away to-day to gratify a depraved and morbid curiosity in witnessing the expiring agonies of a condemned fellow creature

THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

About twelve M. the Sheriff entered the cell of the condemned man and pinioned him by the arms. He was then conducted without the jail, leaning upon the arms of two deputies, the procession was formed with the Sheriff at its head, and was followed by a large concourse of people, moved slowly and solemnly toward the scaffold, and preceded by a rabble, running and scampering as if for life and death to obtain eligible places near the place of execution. The clergyman, Sheriff and Mr. Dowyer, a tailor from Richmond, accompanied McGiffin to the platform, the steps to which he ascended firmly, though assisted. He was ghastly pale, but composed. The clergyman and prisoner then knelt down, the former offering a fervent and feeling prayer, after which McGiffin stood up, a smile upon his countenance, and he took a survey of the crowd. The sheriff then pinioned his hands behind his back and his ankles. During this operation he spoke to two or three persons whom he recognized, and then addressed the crowd as follows, in a clear and steady voice:—

THE DOOMED MAN'S DYING WORDS.

"I hope this will be a solemn warning to you all; yes, a warning to beware of whiskey and bad company. You all seem sad and look sadder than I feel, and if you were in my place you would not feel sad either. I know I am going to heaven, to leave this world of trouble and trials, and I shall go from purgatory to heaven, where there is nothing but joy and bliss. My only regret at leaving this world is on account of my little boy, whom I leave behind me. I ask you all to pray for him, and I will pray for every one of you, from the cradle up. As soon as my breath leaves my body I will see you all as I see you, every one of you, and I will pray for your forgiveness. I believe this is all I have to say. Goodby, ladies and gentlemen."

THE LAST ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

In referring to the crime he reiterated what is contained in the interview above. At the conclusion of the speech the Sheriff, priest and deputies took a last farewell, and soon after the noose was placed over the criminal's head and tightened. The black cap was then drawn over the features, and at the same instant it began to rain. All those remaining on the platform had stepped clear of the drop; the Sheriff gave a signal; the heavy drop swung back, and

THE ROPE SNAPPED LIKE A THREAD,

McGiffin falling to the ground with a force that was terrible, the concussion being distinctly heard through the crowd, which stood an instant transfixed with horror. Then, with awe-stricken faces, large numbers turned and went away in shut out the repetition that might follow of this horrible scene. Four men lifted the pinioned, half strangled criminal and carried him back, placing him in an erect position again on the drop. He coolly requested the sheriff to loosen the noose quick if the rope broke again. The cap was still over his face, the loosened noose and broken rope still dangling around his neck and his clothes covered with the earth from which he had been taken a hideous effigy.

A SICKENING SIGHT.

The same rope was tied where it broke, making the fall about one foot shorter, an I again, at twenty-five minutes past twelve P. M., the drop fell. The crowd mostly turned their heads as the executioner withdrew the bolt, but looked round rapidly to see if the criminal was suspended. This time the tragic act was a success. The body of McGiffin swung in the air, the fall having been about five feet. The noose was not properly adjusted, and respiration continued some eight minutes, during which there were convulsive movements of the lower limbs. In twelve minutes pulsation had ceased, and after hanging twenty-five the was declared extinct and the body was cut down, placed in a coffin and

BURIED NEAR THE SCAFFOLD.

The neck had not been broken; but, guilty or innocent, the soul of McGiffin was in eternity.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Blatchford, after having disposed of all the motions and business set down for hearing, has adjourned the court until the 8th of August. Meantime His Honor will have enough to do in writing up decisions on argued cases; for instance, in the Erie litigation, his opinion upon which may be look'd for on or about the 29th or 30th of the present month. The other departments of the court—Bankruptcy and the United States Commissioners' offices—are open as usual. There is "no let up" in these, in which the officials are pretty well worked, even during this warm weather.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Charge of Passing a Counterfeit Bill.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Antonio Grindelli.—The defendant had been charged with passing a $20 counterfeit bill. After having taken all the testimony the Commissioner discharged Grindelli, there being nothing in the testimony to support the accusation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Law of False Tokens.

Before Judge Robinson.

Rufus Hatch vs. Fay H. Purdy.—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest issued against defendant Purdy at the instance of plaintiff, in an action to recover on a protested check for $600. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was issued set forth that defendant gave his check to plaintiff for $500 on the Tarrytown Bank; that a similar check had passed between the same parties for $1,000 and had been returned to plaintiff protested almost immediately after the receipt of the $500 check; that, therefore, plaintiff sent to his bookkeeper to Tarrytown to present the $500 check for payment, who there received the information that defendant had deposited $400 in the bank a short time before and had almost immediately drawn it out again, and that there were then no funds to his credit in the bank. On the motion to vacate the order of arrest it was shown by affidavits on behalf of defendant that he gave the check in good faith; that it was given, not for cash, but to cover margins on gold transactions; that though he had no money in the bank to meet the check at the time he gave it, yet he kept his accounts there, and intended to have money there on deposit in time to meet it if it should not be paid through the ordinary course of collection through the banks, instead of being sent directly for payment; that he was taken sick just about the time the check was given, and continued so for about two weeks, thus interfering with his business; that since giving the check deposits had been made by him in the same bank sufficient to pay it on sight, and if it had been subsequently presented it would have been paid. In reference to this state of facts, affidavits were read on behalf of plaintiff to the effect that defendant had got a $25 check caused by another party, and that it was protested for nonpayment; that he had the reputation at some watering places of giving drafts which were also protested, and that on one occasion as a member of Christ church (Episcopal) he had got control of funds, the result of a lecture by Cordova, for missionary purposes, and had neglected to pay the amount over. The affidavits in this case in the attorney's business was hardly appropriate to the motion except as bearing on the question of fraudulent intent in issuing this check. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that it was a very common if not a universal custom among merchants to issue checks without having the funds on deposit to meet them, expecting to make a deposit before the time the check had reached the bank through the ordinary channels of bank collection, and that if defendant could be held under arrest in this transaction then almost every merchant and business man in the city was liable to a similar fate at some time in his business experience.

Judge Blatchford vacated the order of arrest on condition that defendant stipulate not to bring an action for false imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Setting Aside a Referee's Report.

Before Judge Cardoze.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger.—In this case, the full particulars of which were published yesterday, a motion, it will be remembered, was made to set aside the referee's report, the action being brought for divorce, as not allowing sufficient alimony, the amount allowed being $7 a week. The Judge rendered a decision yesterday upon the motion, declaring the report to be set aside. He made this decision on the ground that there was no reason why the referee should have fixed the value of the defendant's property at $40,000 in the face of a *bona fide* offer of $52,000; that the debts sworn to by the defendant were to a great extent very suspicious; that, besides his wife, whom the decree settles he has fully liberated, he has no one but a son, aged nineteen, dependent upon him, and that, under the circumstances, it is little enough to require him to pay alimony at the rate of $1,200 a year.

Decisions.

Lawrence et al. vs Taylor.—Memoranda for counsel.

Kinsman vs. Kinsman.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Application of Henry A. Kalp.—Motion granted.

Louis B. Cohen vs. Florence Wilkowski.—Order vacated without costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs to defendant, who has appeared.

Rodman vs. Jones.—Order settled.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK QUESTION.

Supplemental Report of the Commissioners—Judge Barnard Confirms It—Appeals Threatened.

The Riverside Park matter came up again yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. As on the previous occasion, when the subject was before the Court, there was a large attendance of parties interested and nearly every one represented by separate counsel. It will be remembered that when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment was first presented for confirmation various objections were made to the same, and that Judge Barnard overruled them all, except one, in which it was shown that no compensation had been given for the portions of the Bloomingdale road and the Twelfth avenue included in the park, and he accordingly fixed the additional compensation to be allowed certain owners for the same, and sent the report back to the Commissioners to be altered accordingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners had not been able to meet, but several land owners on closed or newly opened streets claimed that they were in the exact position of the owners on the old Twelfth avenue and should be allowed similar awards. The question was then contested, and that on one occasion as a member of Christ church (Episcopal) he had got control of funds, the result of a lecture by Cordova, for missionary purposes, and had neglected to pay the amount over. The affidavits in this case in the attorney's business was hardly appropriate to the motion except as bearing on the question of fraudulent intent in issuing this check. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that it was a very common if not a universal custom among merchants to issue checks without having the funds on deposit to meet them, expecting to make a deposit before the time the check had reached the bank through the ordinary channels of bank collection, and that if defendant could be held under arrest in this transaction then almost every merchant and business man in the city was liable to a similar fate at some time in his business experience.

Judge Robinson

AQUATICS.

Three Boat Races on the Connecticut, at Ingleside.

The Single Scull Race Won by Ellis Ward.

The Harvard Freshmen Beat the Brown Crew.

The Amherst Agriculturists Carry Off the Prize Against the Harvards and the Browns.

ANOTHER OVERTHROW OF FAVORITES.

INGLESIDE, near Holyoke, Mass., July 21, 1871.

The closing features of the week's aquatic sports on the Connecticut River have been by far the most interesting and exciting, and as a natural consequence have attracted the largest crowd of visitors. Some

FOUR OR FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS

allowed their interest in the various races of to-day to overcome their prejudices against the course and occupied what few available commanding positions there were during the progress of the several contests. The weather was propitious in every respect, and the river was as tranquil and peaceful as the most fastidious Harvard oarsman could wish. The only drawbacks, therefore, consisted of the ill chosen course, the lack of accommodation for those who wished to see the race, and the absence of properly conducted hotels in the immediate neighborhood, all of which inconveniences were borne by the multitude with a patience and good nature which were as amusing as they were marvellous.

THE RACES

were announced to begin at three o'clock, but it was considerably after four before they commenced. The first on the programme was a single scull contest for prizes of $75 and $25 by the Springfield Club, an organization to which the public is indebted for what few meritorious arrangements there have been during the week. The competitors were James Ten Eyck, of New York; Thomas C. Butler, of Boston; Paudeen Harrington, of Springfield; Michael Hurley, of Chicopee, and Ellis Ward, of Cold Spring, New York. The distance rowed was two miles—one mile down the river and back again—and the positions in starting were in the order named. The weight of the several ambitious scullers, according to their own statements, put Butler 139 pounds, Ten Eyck at 130 pounds, Harrington at 136 pounds, Ward at 145 pounds and Hurley at 170 pounds. When the word was given the bold Ten Eeyk jumped away

AHEAD OF THE OTHERS,

but the experienced Ward not only soon came up to him, but crept slowly and surely ahead, amid almost deafening cheers from the crowds along the shore. Then again, almost in a moment, Ward seemed to tire, and Ten Eyck came up even with him in a manner which could not fail to have been encouraging to his friends. In fact, he took the lead and left the renowned Ward second, and closely pursued by the energetic Butler, of Boston. The other two were about even, some half a dozen lengths behind. This was their position at the end of the three-quarters of a mile, but before the other quarter was finished Ward took an advanced position, and was about a length ahead of Butler in turning the upper stake, and both followed sharply by Harrington and Ten Eyck, and Hurley loitering along leisurely under the chagrin of certain defeat.

ON THE LAST HALF MILE,

coming downward, Ward found that it was about all he could do to keep Butler and Harrington from passing him. He managed, however, to come in a couple of lengths ahead, making the two miles in 14m. 42s. Butler was second, 14m. 46¾s., and Harrington was third, Ten Eyck fourth and Hurley fifth and last.

The next race was between the six-oared Freshmen crews of Harvard and Brown Universities, and was over the three-mile straightaway course which was rowed over by the Atalantas and Harvards on Wednesday. The prizes were half a dozen silver goblets and a set of colors for the winning crew, and were furnished by the Springfield Club.

THE CREWS

were as follows:—

Harvard—R. H. Dana, stroke; W. C. Sanger, H. L. Morse, C. E. Low, G. W. White, A. L. Bevans, bow.

Brown—H. Corneth, stroke; A. Gallup, W. Hurd, P. H. Case, J. L. Lincoln, P. A. Sayles, bow.

The contest was by no means close nor exciting, and the result was not expected. The Harvards took the start almost from the word "go," and kept gaining slowly until the end of three miles, coming in about a dozen lengths ahead in 20m. 45s.

The next was

THE "UNIVERSITY RACE,"

as it was pia fully termed, and was likewise a three-mile straightaway over the same course, and also for prizes, consisting of silver goblets and a set of colors. The competing crews were from the Harvard and Brown Universities and the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst. The Harvard crew was the same one which the New York Atalantas vanquished on Wednesday, and their competitors were as follows:—

Brown—C. C. Luther, stroke; W. E. Caldwell, A. M. Smith, W. H. Riebe, A. D. McClellan, E. H. Luther, bow.

Agricultural—F. C. Eldred, stroke; F. M. Somers, G. H. Allen, A. D. Norcross, George Leonard, bow.

This race was by all odds the most interesting and exciting of any during the day. It was generally anticipated that the Harvards would be victors, and that they would be followed in turn by the Browns and Agriculturals. Pools were sold at the rate of about 2 for the Agriculturals, 4 and 5 for the Browns, against 2½ and 2⅝ for the Harvards. The idea that the representatives of the Agricultural Institution would make any sort of a show was very remote, notwithstanding they had been under the training of the skilful Josh Ward.

WHEN THE WORD WAS GIVEN,

however, it was evident that their acquatic ability had been most lamentably underrated. They shot way ahead at the start, and with that long and powerful stroke for which the Wards are famous they carried disappointment at once to the hearts of the Browns and Harvards. Not for a single moment did they lose, but constantly gained all the while, their strokes averaging about forty-one per minute. For the first two miles the Harvards and Browns were about even, but finally the latter began to show signs of weakening, and the Cambridge crew got ahead of them and followed the Agriculturals, who came in not less than a dozen lengths ahead, amid the astonishment and cheers of the assembled thousands. Their time was 17m. 47s., which is next to the fastest three-mile time ever made, the time of the Harvards was 16m. 58s., and of the Browns 18m. 48s. The prizes were at once awarded to the several victors. Then the crowds departed for their respective homes, and to-night Ingleside is again happy and serene, which is a great deal more than can be said of some of the week's visitors. If ever there are any other aquatic sports in this vicinity they will probably take place on the old river course, opposite the city of Springfield.

Boston Regatta—Three Fine Races for Keel and Centre Board Boats.

BOSTON, July 21, 1871.

The city regatta, which was postponed from the Fourth of July on account of the fog, took place yesterday. In the first race five boats entered. Starlight won the first prize in 2h. 35m. 41s.; Ianthe, the second prize, in 5h. 20m. 38s.

In the race for keel boats the Coming won the first prize in 3h. 57m. 40s., and Tartar the second in 4h. 42m. 50s.

In the second race for second class boats there were twenty-two entries. The first prize was won by the sloop Blot in 3h. 44m. and the second by the sloop Flaudiette in 3h. 10m. 50s.

For keel boats and centre boards the sloop White Cap won the first prize in 2h. 24m. 15s., and the sloop Clytie won the second prize in 2h. 31m. 20s.

For the third race there were forty entries. The sloop Ripple was the first to return, but the prizes were not awarded, as some matters of allowances are under consideration.

NEW HAVEN.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.—The faculty of Yale College have made the following appointments for the next term of the Yale Law School:—President Porter, lecturer upon mental discipline and methods of study; ex-President Woolsey, lecturer on international law; ex-Judge McCurdy, formerly of the Supreme Court bench, lecturer on the law of insurance; Professor Hadley, lecturer on commercial law; Professor Hoppin, lecturer on English composition and style; Professor Francis Bacon, lecturer on medical jurisprudence; Professor Bailey, lecturer on forensic elegance; ex-Lieutenant Governor Francis Wayland, lecturer on the law of bailments, the conflicts of law and civil jurisprudence.

HORSE DISEASE.—Within a week or two the West Haven Horse Railroad Company have had several of their horses attacked by the disease prevalent among the horses used by the railroad companies in New York. The progress of the disease has been stayed and those attacked are expected to recover. All the horses attacked were purchased last spring in New York. Those purchased in Canada have not been affected.

HORSE NOTES.

We learn from Buffalo that preparations are being made on a grand scale for the approaching annual summer meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association. The unprecedentedly large sum of $50,000 has been offered as premiums for the winning horses during the four days in August next, commencing on the 8th of that month. The splendid band of our Ninth regiment, Levy and all, have been engaged for the meeting.

Mr. Buck, of Buffalo, has matched his trotting gelding, Harry Harley, against the Pownal mare, for $1,000 a side, the race to come off the day after the close of the Buffalo meeting—the 12th of August.

Mr. Buck has also matched Harry Harley against Belle of Paterson, Mr. Buck laying $6,500 against $3,250; the race to come off on the 2d of October, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

There is a trotting horse now in training at Columbus, Ohio, that is said to be a clipper. He will make his début on the trotting track at Buffalo, contending for some of the large purses to be given there in August. This horse is of a dun color, sixteen hands high. He is described, by one who has seen him, to be finely proportioned for a trotter. He is very deep in the chest, has immense quarters and is very short from the hock to the heel. He has a very low, springy stride and a remarkably easy way of going. The name of the horse is Milton Day, and the person who gave us the information about the horse says that he has frequently seen him trot quarters in thirty-two seconds. Milton Day was originally a pacer and never was known to trot until last spring. He will be very likely to carry off one of the $10,000 premiums.

Mr. Henry J. Howard has a private stable in Nellson place that will compare favorably with any in New York. It has every modern improvement that can conduce to the comfort of its inmates. In its roomy stalls, which are airy and light, are six splendid animals, all bays, comprising a fine pair of sixteen hand carriage horses, a pair of well-shaped road mares, who are fast trotters, and Frank and Bill, a stanning pair of geldings that can trot together close to 2:40.

Mr. J. Q. Laws recently purchased of Commissioner Galway a fine gray gelding as a mate for his chestnut mare. They make a stylish cross team, and trot beautifully together.

Joseph Townley has a capital pair of trotters, a bay and a brown, sixteen and a half hands high, which he says can trot in 2:45.

Mr. Phyfe has sent his bay mare Lady Lockwood to Captain Rynders' farm, at Passaic. Aberdeen is there.

Mr. James W. Gillies has recently purchased a very pretty sorrel mare. She is very fast double, and makes Brown Dick put his best foot foremost when they are driven together.

Mr. W. Ridabock has sent his brown horse Quaker to the country to rusticate during the summer months.

P. C. Barry has sent his black gelding Shoo Fly to John Rogers', at Fleetwood Park, for a course of training. This young horse is improving in speed very rapidly.

John H. Harbeck has taken his team of trotters to Long Branch.

Harry Hamilton has been rattling up and down Harlem lane lately behind a pair of white-faced trotters that seem to like the fun.

Mr. S. S. Furgueon's bay gelding Needle Gun trotted half a mile on the Fleetwood Park track a few days since in 1:21. This horse, it will be remembered, broke his leg last autumn, and by skilful treatment was saved and is now nearly as fast as ever he was.

Robert Brown and his splendid gray gelding M. T. Ireman are again on the road, the horse having entirely recovered from his recent sprain.

Dunn Walton is driving a very fast pair of ponies. It is said they can trot in 2:40 to the pole. They are brown and look well. His Ethan Allen mare, White Stockings, is a "stunner."

Dan Mace is "growing out" George Palmer. He will have him in order for the fall campaign. Rumors are afloat that Dan has one or two dark ones that he will bring to light at Buffalo and Kalamazoo. One of them is credited with having made a remarkable mile at the Fashion Course in a midnight trial recently.

W. H. Harbeck has turned out his stable of horses and gone to Europe for the summer.

John Olcott, of Cheeseborough place, Fort Washington, has under his charge the stallion Tattler, by Pilot, Jr. This horse has recovered entirely from his lameness and is trotting very fast. Olcott has also Garibaldi, Contraband, Janice Dan, Jennie Clark, a dumbletonian, by the late Clark Vandewater horse, and a number of other well bred ones.

Mr. Lawrence's black and roan team are hard to beat from Jerome Park to the pavements. They are rattlers of true metal.

Sam Truesdell is out every day with either the Doctor, Low Pettit or Maximilian. They are all hard to beat.

John Briggs' bay gelding Bay George, by Royal George, is a splendid road horse. It is said that he can trot in 2:35. His is a very fine-looking animal and perfectly gentle.

Colonel Russel disclaims the assertions that his horse Star was fouled in the trot with Heather Boom, Easton Boy and others at the late trotting meeting at Beacon Park, Boston. The Colonel, we know, has been a hard worker in the cause of reform of abuses on the trotting track for years, and is now a member of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A very well contested trotting match came off over the Fleetwood Park track yesterday afternoon between William E. Weeks' chestnut gelding Star Henry and John Murphy's chestnut gelding Teaser. Star Henry came off the victor, winning the first, third and fourth heats. The following is a

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, July 21.—Match for $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

William E. Weeks named ch. g. Star Henry	1	2	1 1
John Murphy named ch. g. Teaser	2	1	2 2

Time, 2:48—2:49¾—2:47—2:47.

SAME DAY—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. D. Reynolds named g. m. Belle of Bridgeport (formerly Fanny)	Rec.		forfeit.
Joseph Jibeaux named b. g. Handsome	1	2	1

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, July 20—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe named b. g. Jim	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis named g. g. Gray Charlie	2	2	2

Time, 2:40¾—2:41—2:41.

SAME DAY—Sweepstakes $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe entered black stallion Mack	1	1	1
C. Coyne entered black gelding Tapioca	2	2	2
Owner entered sorrel mare Stella	dis.		

Time, 2:39¾—2:43—2:42¾.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., July 21, 1871.

In the billiard tournament last night Hickey beat Bennett by 223 points in a game of 1,000 points up, for $100. Bennett, in the next game, beat Frank Dion by 170 points in a game of 1,000 points, for $100. Dion and Phelan next played, Dion winning the game by 221 points.

NEW YORK THIEVES CAPTURED.

Their Operations—How They Were Detected.

Yesterday four notorious New York thieves, named John Hudner, Frank Murtle, Daniel Rooney and Charles Lang, were taken from Long Island City to the Queens County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. A man named John Hayes moved from New York to Long Island City about two months ago. He would loiter about during the day in search of a place easy to be "cracked," and at night his New York confederates would cross the river above Blackwell's Island, and the places designated by Hayes would be robbed before morning. It is estimated that this gang stole over ten thousand dollars' worth from people of the city and vicinity. The goods were taken to New York and in due time were sold. Hayes was cheated out of his part of the spoils, and to be revenged unbosomed himself to Detective Lyman, who apprehended the four parties above named and a man named Daniel Hudner, who negotiated the sales. This latter man was taken to Brooklyn on a habeas corpus by order of Judge Pratt, and while in that city succeeded in making his escape. He told Officer Lyman that, if held, he would disclose the whereabouts of all the stolen property. Each of the four men held confessed having been in State Prison.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Narragansett, Commander Meade, arrived at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, June 5, on her way to San Francisco. Despatches dated June 2 have been received from Rear Admiral Lanman, commander of the South Atlantic fleet. The United States flagship Lancaster, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, was at Rio Janeiro on June 25; all well. The Portsmouth and Wasp were at Montevideo, Uruguay, all well at latest dates. The latter was to proceed up the Paraguay River to Asuncion to convey the United States Minister, Hon. Mr. Stevens.

Ensign Frank C. Birney, son of the late Major General David B. Birney, died at Mount Holly Springs on the 16th inst.

Lieutenant Commander Bunce is ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburg.

Re ached—Lieutenant Commander Schmitz, from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, and ordered to Mound City; Lieutenant Commander Dewey, from the command of the Supply, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Sperry, Master Richards, Midshipmen Hughes and Keeler and passed Assistant Surgeon Nye, from the Supply, and placed on waiting orders; Master Field, from the Supply, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; Master Buckle, from the Supply, and ordered to temporary duty at League Island; Master Rush, from the Supply, and granted two months' leave of absence; passed Assistant Paymaster Harris, from the Supply, and ordered to settle his accounts.

YACHTING.

Fourth General Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

Classification of Yachts—The Ocean Race Eastward—Ballast, Appointments, the Annual Cruise and the Wallack Cup.

The New York Yacht Club held its fourth general meeting of the year at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday. There were present the owners of a large number of yachts, and the meeting was characterized by general good feeling. Commodore Bennett in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business incident to the meeting had been dispensed with Messrs. Livingston, Center and Krebs were appointed a committee to take into consideration the

PROPER CLASSIFICATION OF YACHTS

in any regatta, so far as dividing them into first and second class schooners and sloops was concerned, and at the same time to consider the number of men as a crew that each yacht should be allowed to carry. This committee will report at the October meeting.

THE OCEAN RACE EASTWARD.

Secretary Minton read a letter from Commodore Heard, of the Eastern Yacht Club, in which that gentleman referred to the contemplated visit of the Club fleet to Boston during the annual cruise, and desired to advise with them as to the better course over which the proposed ocean race of the two clubs from that harbor or the neighboring waters should be sailed. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Eastern Club, giving as the sentiment of the New York Club that the entire matter be left in the hands of their brother yachtsmen.

BALLAST.

Rule 17 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Rear Commodore Osgood, was so changed as to allow the trimming of a yacht by dead weight up to the time of starting in any race, but not during its progress, and that no ballast or water can be taken in or discharged within twenty-four hours of the time named for any regatta.

APPORTIONMENTS RECALCULATED.

Rule 3 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Mr. Homans, was amended so that a yacht owner may have the apportionment of his yacht recalculated before any regatta, which new apportionment shall be valid, provided that it is certified by the chairman of the regatta committee.

THE ANNUAL CRUISE.

After a little discussion it was resolved that the fleet should rendezvous at Glen Cove on Saturday, August 5, for the annual cruise eastward. In this connection it was also decided that the guests of any yacht during the cruise should be exempt from being counted in as the required number of men allotted to each vessel.

THE WALLACK CUP.

The Club decided to leave the day of proposed race for the Wallack Cup in the hands of Commodore Bennett.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOONER YACHT RESOLUTE.

Another Addition to the New York Yacht Club Fleet—Her Dimensions in Hull, Spars, Character of Construction, Accommodations and Tonnage.

On Monday next, at six o'clock P. M., the large schooner yacht Resolute, built for Mr. A. S. Hatch, a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, will be launched from the ship yard of David Carll, at City Island. For months past the attention of the yachting community has been directed to this craft, and now, as the time draws near when she will make her appearance with both the old and new favorites of the club, the interest surrounding her materially increases.

The Resolute is a centre-board, cockpit schooner, modelled in many respects similar to the yacht Vesta, yet deeper and wider, and with much finer lines forward and aft than she possesses. The utmost care has been exercised by her builder, in accordance with instructions, that she should be stanch, durable and comfortable. These requirements are assumed to have been the governing ideas of her owner from the first, and not that they should be sacrificed to speed alone, and to this end the Resolute was constructed, and she will be aptly named, as there are few, if any, abler pleasure crafts afloat. The dimensions of the schooner are as follows:—

	Feet.
Length of keel	101.6
Length on water line	105.6
Length over all	118
Extreme breadth	25.9
Depth of hold	9
Draught of water	8.6

Tonnage, 240 tons, old measurement.

FRAME OF THE YACHT.

The frame of the Resolute is of live oak, white oak, white chestnut, hackmatack, red cedar and locust. Her keel, laid in the latter part of April, is of Ohio white oak; her apron and transom of live oak. The stem is in one piece, of white oak; the floors of live oak at each end of trunk, and sided fifteen inches. The ceiling is of yellow pine and the planking of live oak and white oak.

THE DECK

The yacht is built with a trunk cabin, her owner desiring this construction rather than that of a flush deck, because of the additional comfort and ventilation secured. The deck planking is of Susquehanna white pine, clear of knots, three by three inches, and is very handsome. The deck frame is of yellow pine, hackmatack and chestnut, fully kneed off with bosom lodging, and hanging knees of hackmatack. Her frame ballast—about twenty-four tons of lead—is adjusted in position with rubber springs.

THE BOWSPRIT

is permanent, and elegantly finished in the old-fashioned way with carved work.

THE RUDDER

of the schooner is elliptical, with rudder stock made from rudder head to after side of taffrail. Its finish will be decidedly American in type.

SPARRING.

In sparring the new yacht there is nothing noticeable that is peculiar or extraordinary. The annexed will give a an excellent idea of what has been done in this particular:—

Mainmast, 86 feet 9 inches; 21½ inches in partners, 18 inches at bounds; 9 feet masthead, of white pine.

Foremast, 85 feet 6 inches; 22½ inches in partners, 19 inches at bounds; 9 feet masthead, of white pine.

Bowsprit, 28 feet outboard, 13 feet inboard, of white pine.

Mainboom, 72 feet; 13½ inches in the slings, of white pine, with mahogany jaws.

Foreboom, 34 feet; flying hiboom, 16 feet clear of cap; pole, 6 feet 6 inches.

Maingaff, 35 feet; foregaff, 32 feet 6 inches.

Topmasts, 45 feet and 45 feet 6 inches; to be fitted with patent reefing.

Her standing rigging is of Italian hemp; the stay, back stays and topping lifts of charcoal wire.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

of the Resolute will be exceedingly comfortable. The interior arrangements were planned by her owner, and in many respects are novel. The companionway does not lead into the cabin. On either side of this there is a stairway for guests or the storing of flags and cushions. The cabin is 15 feet 9 inches in length, 14 feet wide and has 7 feet 6 inches head room. Sofas, 2 feet 4 inches wide, extend around and the whole length of the cabin, with lockers at the back. Mahogany, gold, ash-stained and other rich woods will be tastefully blended in the panel work. Mirrors will abound in numbers here, and the ceiling finished in pink and light shades, with just so much of gold as to make the contrast effective. The upholstering of the cabin will be in good taste and in keeping with the surrounding finish. Amidships are

THE STATEROOMS

six in number, three on either side of the passageway, which is 2 feet 9 inches wide. First on the starboard side is that designed for ladies. It is 6 feet 3 inches long by 10 feet 6 inches wide; and will be finished in mahogany, with bird's-eye maple trimmings. Next is the owner's room, 11 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, which will be finished in black and French walnut, rosewood, mahogany, white holly and bird's-eye maple. The third stateroom is 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, and this in finish will be equally fine, but treated differently from the others. These three rooms can be thrown into one when required making a delightful apartment. On the port side will be three guests' staterooms, 6 feet 4 inches long and 6 feet wide. These are also arranged so as to be communicating, thereby making the ventilation more perfect. The centre skylight opens in part in the starboard staterooms, and fretwork is placed around the top of each room to insure greater ventilation.

THE KITCHEN,

forehouse and officers' rooms are on the port side forwards. A large provision room and the cook and steward's quarters are opposite these. The bath tub, placed beneath the floor, is arranged for constant supplies of fresh and salt water.

The yacht is finished with mahogany rail. All skylights, coamings and companionways are of the same material.

Such, in brief, is the new Yacht Resolute, to be launched on Monday. Her owner desired comfort and stability; these are certainly combined in the new craft; and if speed is also found, which is anticipated, she will be a marked pleasure vessel.

A Yacht Club at Constantinople.

[From the Levant Herald, June 14.]

Not a few of our local readers will be glad to learn that a serious effort is at last being made to establish a Constantinople yacht club—this time free of the trammels and restrictions of any "patronage," except that of the members themselves. It is intended that the new club shall be formed on the model of those which have done so much to promote the love of aquatic sports in England and America, with such excellent effects on the practical seamanship of both countries. Neither the Solent nor New York Bay can compare with the Marmora as a yachting ground, and where nature has done so much it will be little creditable to Constantinople if there be not within it sporting energy enough to found at least the nucleus of a yacht squadron in some way worthy of these waters. A first meeting of the promoters of the movement is to be held on Monday next, at the Ottoman Bank, when a majority of the "original members" present will agree on a set of regulations and name officers for the current year.

OBITUARY.

Joseph F. Berg, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berg, Professor in the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, N. J., died in that city on Thursday evening. Dr. Berg was born at Grace Hill, Island of Antigua, on June 3, 1812, and was consequently but just past his fifty-ninth year. His parents were missionaries of the Moravian Church in the place of his birth; he was consequently educated in the Moravian faith, up to his twelfth year, at Full Neck, England. He came to the United States in 1825, and studied at Nazareth, Pa., at a Moravian school. As a linguist he had few equals in this country, speaking most modern languages with ease and fluency, while his knowledge of the classics was most remarkable, and at the early age of twenty-one he was Professor of Greek in the Mercersburg College. In 1835 he was ordained to the ministry in the Dutch Reformed Church, and in 1837 was called to the First German Reformed church in Philadelphia, where he attained a national reputation as a preacher. About ten years ago he was called to the chair of didactic and exegetic theology in the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed (now Reformed) church, New Brunswick, N. J., which position he held to the time of his death. It is generally considered the most eminent chair in the institution. Dr. Berg was not less celebrated as a writer than as a scholar and preacher. He was constantly engaged in literary labors, bringing out a great number of books and translations from the French and German. His works—over twenty volumes in all—are all on theological subjects, and mainly devoted to discussions of the Papal question. It is claimed that he was more intimately acquainted with Roman theology than any other Protestant clergyman in America, and his works, therefore, have the weight of authority.

Professor John W. S. Hows.

Professor John W. S. Hows, the well-known elocutionist, died in this city yesterday. He was born in London, England, June 22, 1795, but had been in this country over fifty years. Mr. Hows was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some time, but meeting with reverses he devoted his attention to instruction and authorship. He was for some time dramatic critic of the *Golden Rule*, *Figaro*, *Mirror* and *Albion*. Subsequently he prepared and published his "Practical Elocutionist," "Shakspearian Reader," "Historical Shakspeare," "Golden Leaves" of English and American poetry, "Ladies' Reader," "Ladies' Book of Readings and Recitations," "Junior Ladies' Reader" and "Primary Ladies' Reader," and was also a frequent contributor to the press. Mr. Hows was Professor of Elocution at Columbia College for fourteen years.

SARATOGA.

The New Spring at the Union Hotel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21, 1871.

The new mineral spring recently discovered near the Union Hotel has commenced spouting, and was to-day the centre of attraction.

WEST VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Cold Comfort at the White Sulphur Springs—Jeff Davis and Breckenridge Expected.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 21, 1871.

The thermometer last night indicated a temperature of only sixteen degrees above freezing point, but has risen again to fifty degrees. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has engaged a cottage for the season. Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard, General John C. Breckenridge and others have also engaged cottages. P. Diez de Divera, of the Spanish Legation, is here.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN ANNIVERSARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21, 1871.

The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers commemorated the tenth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run to-day by gathering at Rocky Point. Nearly two hundred veterans were on the line. A veteran association was formed, of which General Nelson Viall was elected President and Generals Burnside, Devens and others honorary members.

SUICIDE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 21, 1871.

Robert Bufum, who murdered Mr. Seaverns, at Newburg, N. Y., last winter, committed suicide on Thursday in his cell, at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, in this city, by cutting his throat with a razor. He made a barricade with his bedstead to prevent his keeper thwarting him in his design. Dr. Wilkie, the superintendent, tried to narcotize him, but this attempt failed, and Bufum accomplished his purpose while the cell door was being forced.

PROPOSED RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette* understands that the directors of the Rockford Central Railroad have under consideration proposals of consolidation with the proposed Madison and Portage Railroad, and that it is not improbable they may be accepted. If the consolidation takes place it will hereafter be known as the St. Louis and Duluth Railroad.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, July 21, 1871.

Active preparations are being made along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for a change of gauge, which will be accomplished throughout the entire line on Sunday next. It is reported that narrow gauge trains will run on Monday morning.

THE MAILS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21, 1871.

None of the new mail contractors on routes leading from this city have made their appearance yet. A special mail agent is here endeavoring to make contracts for carrying the mails. Great complaints are made on account of failures.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Timothy Clifton, of No. 10 Roosevelt street, last night got into an altercation with his wife and struck her on the head with a club, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested and the woman sent to Park Hospital.

Sarah Murray, of 22 Cherry street, last night struck James Kelly, a boarder at the above house, with an axe, breaking his arm. They were both arrested and locked up in the Fourth precinct station house.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Foul Play Suspected.

In the case of the old man Patrick J. Rafferty, who was roasted alive on Sunday morning, his relatives have reason to suspect foul play, and have induced the county physician to withdraw the certificate of burial previously given and to order an inquest. This takes place to-day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Moon sets.....eve 10 32
Sun sets..... 7 25 | High water.....eve 11 59

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Brook'n	July 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	July 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	July 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Wash'n	July 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Deutschland	July 29	Bremen	61 Broadway.
Caledonia	Aug 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Aug 5	Bremen	61 Broad st.
Atlantic	Aug 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Aug 5	Bremen	61 Broad st.
Columbia	Aug 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Aug 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Aug 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Pereire	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Abyssinia (Br), Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Essex (Br), Lawson, London—F W J Hurst.
Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Sh lo Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Solent (Br), Meldrum, London—C L Wright & Co.
Ship Queen of the East, Stoddard, San Francisco—C Comstock & Co.
Bark Farningham (Br), Swain, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Red Breast (Br), Walsh, Queenstown—Sweetland & Co.
Bark Ayr (Br), Good, Belfast—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Gibraltar for orders—Alphens Hardy & Co.
Brig James Ratchford (Br), George, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Brig Whitaker, Colton, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, Newburyport.
Schr Victor, Mahoney, Para—F G Guimeres.
Schr Mary Burdett, Carver, Para—Burdett & Pond.
Schr C A Farnsworth, Benson, Ponce, PR—Sturges & Co.
Schr England's Beauty (Br), Hall, St Johns, NF—Geo F Bulley.
Schr Astra, Penery, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr J B Myers, Edwood, Richmond, Va—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, DC—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Ospray, Crowley, Boston—Snow & Richardson.
Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, ——, Washington, DC.
Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow July 9 and Moville 9th, with mdse and 270 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, as far as lon 60; thick fog on the Banks, and thence light airs, with fine weather. Lat 47 45, lon 44 43, spoke brig Baltus (Br); lat 41 35, lon 63 32, bark Laura & Gertrude (NG); lat 40 50, lon 69 40, bark Princess Alice—all bound west.
Steamship Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston July 12 via Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 18, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 20th inst, at 12 M, 70 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Bark Princess Louise (Br), Wate, Newcastle 51 days, with mdse to H & F W Meyer—vessel to order. Came the southern passage, and had strong westerly gales up to lon 30 W; since variable weather; was 25 days west of the Banks. July 10, lat 42, lon 58 47, spoke bark Brothers, from Boston for Cadiz.
Bark Madre E Tigli (Ital), Cardiff, 41 days, with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Had variable weather.
Bark Eldorado (Nor), Thomasen, Glasgow 50 days, with pig iron to W M Nelson, Jr—vessel to French, Edge & Co. Came the northern passage and had light and variable winds; been 25 days west of the Banks, with variable winds and thick fog.
Bark Eugenie (Br), Prentiss, Fredericksted, St Croix, 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to D Trowbridge & Co—vessel to master. Had fine weather, with light winds and calms; been 6 days north of Hatteras; July 19, off Barnegat, had the full end of a hurricane, in which lost a number of sails; July 16, lat 37 24, lon 71 18, spoke schr Lizzie Cochran, hence for Barbadoes.
Bark Annie (Br), Lockwood, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to H J & A M Brookman. Had moderate weather. Been 5 days north of Hatteras. July 17, lat 35 37, lon 74, made a vessel to the windward, partly dismasted; hauled up and spoke her, which proved to be the bark Northwood (of Nassau), from Baltimore, with coal; had lost foretopmast and topgallantmast, fore yard broke in two and maintopgallantmast gone; wanted no assistance; would go back to Beaufort if possible.
Bark New York, Gibbs, Cienfuegos, 15 days, with sugar and molasses, to Boreland, Dearborn & Co. Been 4 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds.
Bark Rainbow (Br), Wynne, Havana, 15 days, with sugar to Youngs & Co—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had light winds and calms; 5 days north of Hatteras.
Bark Zedora (Br), Evans, Matanzas, 10 days, with sugar, to order. Had light winds and calms 5 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Caspais Bay, 20 days, with cider and mahogany to Miller & Houghton. Had light easterly winds, July 18, lat 37 25, lon 73 50, spoke schr Ernest Marie (Fr), from —— for Port au Prince. Left in port brig Fanny Lincoln, for New York, July 2.
Brig Sarah Crowell (3 m), Morris, St Johns, PR, 10 days, with sugar to J W Whitney & Co—vessel to master. Had variable weather; July 13, lat 22 48, lon 67 40, spoke schr Harry Bluff, hence for St Domingo, sailed in company brig Emily Curtis, for New York.
Brig Julia Blake (Br), Blake, Ponce, PR, 12 days, with sugar to J F Whitney & Co. Had fine weather; 2 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Clara M Goodrich, McCart, Turks Island 11 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Miller & Houghton. 10th inst, no lat, &

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,753. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—First Page—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARDING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Third Page—Second column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Third Page—Second column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Second Page—Sixth column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—Third Page—Fourth column.
COURTESY BOARD—Second Page—First column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Second Page—Second column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EUROPE—First Page—Third column.
EXCHANGE—Second Page—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—First Page—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—Second Page—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Second column.
FURNITURE—First Page—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Third Page—Second column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Third Page—First and second columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Third Page—First column.
HOUSE KEEPERS, &C., WANTED—Second Page—Fifth column.
INSTRUCTION—Third Page—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MARRIED—Second Page—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Fourth column.
MEDICAL—Second Page—Fourth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Eighth Page—Six columns.
MISCELLANEOUS—First Page—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—Second Page—Fifth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Second Page—Sixth column.
PIANOFORTES—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Third Page—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Third Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Third Page—Third and fourth columns.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Third Page—Fourth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—First Page—Sixth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Second Page—Third column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Third Page—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Third Page—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—First Page—Second column.
STOCKS—Third Page—Fourth column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—First and second columns.
THE TRADES—Third Page—Second and third columns.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—First Page—Third column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Second Page—Fifth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—First Page—Third column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,236 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

CHARLIE—JANUARY 18, 1870. IMPORTANT. IF living, write.

INFORMATION WANTED—$1,500 REWARD—GAVIN Hastings, born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1796, left Scotland, resided in 1854 at Sheriden and Richbrook, New Brunswick, died in America on the 16th instant. Reliable evidence of his death will secure the reward. Address JOHN P. LAINE, Attorney No 7 Murray street, New York.

VOLT 18—I WAS THERE WHEN YOU ARRIVED; DID not see me in crowd; what day and hour can I see you at same place, if only few minutes?

MRS. BRIDGET—I AM GOING ON TO BOSTON. I have won the set. GLOVES.

M. A. E.—SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO "MAXIMILIAN," Box 179 Herald office. Important to you. I have your good ring.

WINNIE—PAPA AND I ARE GOING UP THE HUDSON on the Plymouth Rock to-morrow morning at half-past 8. Be sure and meet us at Thirty-fourth street. H. H. G.

STELLA, WILL SEE HER BROTHER AT 7½ O'CLOCK on Monday, as stated in note.

COME OVER—HELP ME TO-NIGHT AT SEVEN, CORner of Chambers street and Broadway. S. L. WASS.

THOMAS AND WILLIAM BIRCHALL—SUPPOSED TO have left Liverpool in 1845 for America. If this should meet the eyes of the above or any one to whom they may be known, they are particularly requested to communicate with E. A. Hardon, Aylesbury, England.

THE LADY WHO, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, WAS on board the Plymouth Rock, for Long Branch, with peach and cream sailor hat, trimmed with blue ribbon, brown silk underskirt, light colored and figured overskirt, black sacque, red bow, shell ear rings and bracelet, will oblige a gentleman by appointing interview. Address, Impressario, box 8 S. S., box 149 Herald office. State some circumstance, past or present, that no mistake may occur.

CUSTLE HAT AND BACK CURLS—$20 BOAT THURSday, the 13th, afternoon of same day Fulton street stage. Please address SAMO, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 15, TWO SMALL GOLD Seals and Keys. A liberal reward paid to whoever will deliver them to G. W. HUNGERFORD, 98 Broad street, N. Y.

LOST.—CUT AWAY PECK YACHT JESSIE, WHILE capsized in lower bay, by some white vessel, sloop or sloop yacht, the Jib and Halyards belonging to it. Any information leading to the recovery of said property will be suitably rewarded. LUTH. E. GILLMAN, 100 Murray street.

LOST—ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN THE corners of Fifth and sixth avenues, a morocco leather pocketbook, containing $200 in $5 bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 37 West Twenty-first st.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, IN FORTY-THIRD street or Eighth avenue, a black crape Veil. A liberal reward will be given to the finder by returning it to 210 West Forty-third street.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK ISSUED BY THE Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York, to W. W. Perry. If not found or returned to the Bank within thirty days from the date I will apply to the Bank for a new book.
NEW YORK, July 21, 1871. WM. W. PERRY.

SAILBOAT, 12 FEET LONG, PICKED UP AT CLIFton, Staten Island. Inquire of WILLIAM JACOBS.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN SLUT; answers to the name of Nellie; has a few spots on left side; ears cut short. MRS. [illegible]
19 West twenty-eighth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, in the City Hall Park, a small Terrier Slut. The finder will receive the above reward by taking it to LEONARD J. KNIGHT, at Supreme Court, City Hall.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON LAST FRIDAY EVENing, a young Cow, four years old; is a yellow, mingled with white dots on her back.
P. GILLIGAN, Cooper's Corner, New Rochelle.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM NEW BUILDINGS on Seventh avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, the hunting cap Gold Watch and Guard. The above reward will be paid if left at the bakery, 143d avenue, between 113th and 114th streets, and no questions asked.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, a Pocket-book containing $100 in $5 bills. The finder will receive the above reward and heartfelt thanks of the loser by leaving same at 37 West Twenty-first street.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of the 31 set (forks, spoons, &c.) taken from the residence of J. B. Smallwood, Castle street, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 21, no questions asked. Address E. G. THOMPSON, 59 Nassau street, New York.

$100 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND PIN, lost July 6 at Thomas' concert on or Broadway car, or on July 4, on steamer Plymouth Rock; return to 41 Mercer street, or stairs. No questions asked.

REWARD OF $5 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN of the Skye Terrier bitch, Ratty. Call at 108 West Twenty-eighth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AUGUST 1—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—All the official drawings kept on file. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 38 Wall street, Post office box 4,284.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ASSIGNEE'S SALE of the Howard Restaurant, late "Bleecker's," 785 Broadway, New York. Among the articles to be offered is a splendid Cooking Range that cost $800. EDWARD SCHENCK is the Auctioneer.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS,
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 61—JULY 21, 1871.
69, 15, 52, 28, 54, 21, 22, 59, 18, 66, 13, 9, 23.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO 587—JULY 21, 1871.
69, 26, 8, 32, 64, 4, 22, 1, 16, 10, 13, 75, 70.
PAGUAN CLASS NO 344 JULY 21, 1871.
69, 32, 44, 72, 11, 70, 49, 1, 65, 25, 59, 18.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 444—JULY 21, 1871.
69, 27, 26, 33, 70, 62, 36, 2, 61, 25, 61, 59
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway. Post office box 4,968.

A.—KENTUCKY, CLASS 444, NOS. 69, 27, 26 DREW $20,000; Royal Havana, June 30, No. 11,874 drew $100,000, sold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 208 Broadway, 168 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,968.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—BUREAU OF Water Register, No. 905 Broadway, New York, July 10, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of five per cent will be added to all unpaid water rents on and after the 1st day of August next. CHAS. C. O'DONNELL, Register Receiver.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S Office, 337 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the Public Baths will be open at 5 o'clock in the morning and closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO BRITISH CLAIMANTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Third Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic Service, has been appointed agent for Her Britannic Majesty's government, and is authorized to receive at Washington any claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, and which yet remain unsettled, coming within the provisions of Article 12 and the three next following articles of the Treaty of Washington, of the 8th of May, 1871; and accordingly all persons, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, who may have claims of the nature described in the said articles, and which they desire to have laid before the commissioners to be appointed under those articles, are required to notify such desire to the undersigned, at his office, No. 725 Fifteenth street, between New York avenue and G street, Washington, D. C., and to transmit to him forthwith the particulars of their claims together with the requisite documentary evidence or information in support thereof, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commissioners.

And whereas various documents in support of claims upon the government of the United States, coming within the aforesaid articles of the treaty, have from time to time been transmitted to the Foreign Office in London, and are still detained in that office, notice is further given, that all such documents, now in keeping of the Foreign Office, will forthwith be sent to the undersigned for registration and classification, together with those which may be now deposited in Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Washington. Persons who have claims on file at either of the above-mentioned places are requested to inform the undersigned of their desire to have them registered for submission to the Commissioners.

Further notice will be given of the day of the first meeting of the Commissioners, within six months from which every claim is to be presented to the Commissioners, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, when the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer. HENRY HOWARD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of the Licensing Druggists and Prescription Clerks in the city of New York, 2 Union place.

All druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, 73 Union place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterwards given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and official botany, materia medica, prescriptions and the adulterations of drugs.

The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
C. ODDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEODORE FROTHINGHAM, } Commissioners.
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
LOUIS G. SEARDA, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 20, 1871.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 742 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

READ THE LEADER,

Giving Pungent and Cogent

Explanations

for Times' Malice

towards

City Officials.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—FULL OFFIcial Drawings received by JOSEPH BATES, 1-4 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—JUNE 30, NO. 11,874 drew 100 6 0, gold; Kentucky, Class 444, Nos. 50, 27, 29 drew $20,000; Gambling official of June 21 received. Address BAILEY & CO. (old established Office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

BROOK TROUT—100,000 NATURAL BREED LONG Island fish, from 8 to 12 inches in length, for sale. Apply to or address SHANTY CREEK, Mespath, L. I.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 25c.; Butler's new Work, 25c. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY BROKEN SETTER DOG; very staunch. 82 Front street.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices. A lot of Guns slightly damaged cheap.
GLOBE SMITH, 34 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, JULY 22,—4 P. M. MATCH $1,000.
A. Patterson's b. m. Lady Jay, 6 yrs.
William L. Weeks's bik. f. Night Bells, 5 yrs.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1871, at 4 P. M. Match $400.
H. Casey's sorrel m. Dickey.
J. Black's b. s. Rolfe.
E. Gough's blk. s. Detector.
Mile heats, three in five, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLAND, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
A guarantee of 7 horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on
every horse sold within warranty.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on consignment in the horse line.
CATALOGUES OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Elegant, handsome and closely matched pair of golden sorrel Geldings, 16½ high, 6 years old; true, prompt and extra stylish drivers, fine action and very showy; do or like one horse, can trot in 2:40; all day roadsters, flowing manes and tails warranted sound and kind; also fine Dog Cart, made by Wood Bros., Haines, &c.

Highly bred and handsome dapple gray Gelding, 16¾ high, 6 years old, without exception the finest driver in New York; for style, action and good qualities has few superiors; can trot in 2½ street; great roadster, no vices, and fears nothing; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound and kind.

Extra fine and superior bay Horse 15¾ high, 8 years old, free, easy and extra handy driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; is afraid of nothing; gentle for child to drive; no faults of any kind, flowing mane and tail, unsurpassed for family use, very blocky built, warranted sound and kind.

Dappled and fast bay young Mare, sired by Woodpecker, out of a Messenger mare, 15¾ high, 5 years old 5th day of June last, trotted last spring on the St. Charles half mile track in 2:55; is a stylish, free and handy driver, and a great roadster; is finely called and promises great speed; no vice or tricks, and warranted sound and kind, will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Whips, Halters, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Six top and six top road Wagons, best builders.
Rockaways, Depot and Express Wagons.
Six sets fine single Harness, finish from manufacturer, who it cost $250.
One elegant top Wagon, made by Taylor & Co.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sale never postponed on account of the weather.

AT 25 LIBERTY STREET.—GREAT BARGAINS.
At first class top or open Carriages, Park, Pony and Albert Phaetons, Rockaways, Depot and Express Wagons, Guest assortment we have had this season and lowest prices.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.
A variety of reasonable Carriages, in all the newest and most approved styles: Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and Landaulets, Rockaways and Buggies, Four Phaetons in variety, with or without tops.
A. D. LAABRAG, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—THREE COACHES, IN PERFECT ORDER; TWO Breaukfast six seat Phaetons, top and no top Wagons, Depot Wagons, Jagger wagons, Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, with or without tops; Harness, Robes, Blankets, Shawls, Whips, &c.; for sale low.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 30 Wooster street.

AT GREAT BARGAINS—LIGHT BRETT, SIX-SEAT Phaeton, elegant Basket, Pony, platform springs, and great variety family Carriages; every reasonable style at vastly reduced prices. Give us a call. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 663 Broadway.

A NEW LIGHT TOP WAGON—SOLD ABOUT TWELVE thereof; also a Doctor's Gig. 256 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

A SPRING TOP PHAETON, WITH LAMPS, BASKET and Panel Phaetons, top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Expresses, &c.; Harness, of all grades; Lap Robes, Sheets, Rugs, &c., very low, at 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—ELEGANT HAMBURG BUILT CALECHE, COST $5,000, for $600; several second hand Carriages sold low; seasonable Carriages 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A NEW DEPOT WAGON, just finished, with sliding top; two Road Wagons, a light Rockaway, a Brett and Coach, for less than cost. 460 Third avenue.

A VERY HANDSOME, BRIGHT SORREL MARE, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, a fine driver and good stepper, also brown Horse, 6 years old, 15¾ hands and fast, both warranted perfectly sound and kind. Apply at residence 18 East Twelfth street, between hours 9 and 2 to-day only.

BASKET PONY PHAETON—BUT LITTLE USED, AT A bargain; 15 different styles popular Pony Phaetons at reduced prices; large assortment Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 663 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, six-seat Depot, Express and Business Wagons, new and second hand. 141 West Broadway.

CORBETT & CO., 122, 124 AND 126 WEST TWENTY-fifth street, offer the following second hand Carriages cheap:
Six-seat Rockaways,
Landaus,
Coupes,
Clarences. All in good order.

COUPE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—BUILT BY Brewster, and in good order; also a Coupe Harness. Apply at harness stable 28 West Forty-fourth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—PONY, HARNESS AND PHAETON, TOP; first class and warranted; price $275. 154 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST from the country; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY TEAM FROM VERmont, black points, 15.3 hands, own brothers, six and seven years old, exactly alike in color, action and style; perfect y sound, kind and gentle; sold for no fault, owner has no use for them; will sell them at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at Cook's stable, 223 West Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—FAST HORSE, SOUND AND STYLISH, top Wagon, Rockaway, pole and shafts, nearly new; Brewster make. CHARLES O. HAVENS, 380 West street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A ROCKAWAY, IN GOOD ORDER; built by Dusenbury & Vandusen. Inquire at No. 1 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TRUCKING BUSINESS, FOR ONE team and truck, and single Express Wagon. Inquire until sold at 42 Jane street or 257 Canal st set.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; consists of bay Horse, 15 hands 1 inch high; can trot 2:40; he is also a good pole horse; also a Jagger Wagon, made by Brown & Gunning, and a set of single Harness. Can be seen at TERRY BELL'S Club Stables, Broadway and Forty-third street.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A PAIR OF good, sound (gray and bay), kind Horses, eight years old, free travelers, with a pole, light, two-seat Rockaway Carriage and good double set of Harness, with Blankets and Sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to P. COARLEY, 183 Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

HORSE WANTED—FOR HIS KEEP, ON PLACE NEAR Rutherford Park; must be kind and gentle, will be used but little. Marbon if the owner desires to sell in the fall. Address CHARLES MORGAN, 411 Broadway.

HARNESS—BANKRUPT STOCK—BELOW COST.
Saddles, Afghans, Robes, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., lower than any other house; will sell them at a sacrifice for cash. Apply at Cook's stable, 223 West Forty-fifth street.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED (absorption) Carriages cheap; light Yarouche, country Coach, Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Skeleton Wagon, several top and open Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 663 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FOUR SEAT PHAETON, light and suitable for one horse; price low. Address J. H. W., Star office, 15 Chatham street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRYBOAT, 148 FEET LONG, 30 feet over all, 6 feet deep; cylinder 23 inches in diameter; 6 feet stroke; in good order, now running on a line; also large Size Worthington Pump and Force Pump, with a large lot of copper pipe attached to same. Address A. BECKMAN, Ronda Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A 21 FOOT JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, in per set order; price $125, or will exchange for a single Scull shell. Address C. S. B., box 4 339 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A steam Yacht, 42 feet long, 9 feet beam. Apply at 21 West street.

SIX-OARED LAP STREAK CLUB BOAT, SINGLE AND double Sculling Shells, Wherries and Rowing Boats for sale cheap, at 51 FRED ROBERTS' Boat Shop, 58 Scorn street. Also four-oared Shell, single and double Sculls, Skiffs and other Boats, at 114th street, Harlem River.

WANTED TO CHARTER—FROM JULY 28 TO AUGUST 15, a Sloop Yacht, 15 to 50 tons, with cabin accommodations and captain to take charge of the same. Address box 148 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—1,000 POUNDS OF OLD TYPE METAL. APply to J. E., Herald office.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND HAND ROCHE MAchines. Address BIRNEY, Herald office.

EUROPE.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—MRS. SCHAEFFLER, daughter of Rev. J. C. Backen, of Hannover, offers to young ladies desirous of completing their education in Germany the comforts of an English home, combined with great educational advantages. Reference can be given to parents whose daughters have received. Terms for board and residence, with superior instruction in French and German, also music and drawing or less rate masters. Best guides for all objects. Highest references in England and Germany. For further information apply to Mrs. C. SCHAEFFLER, Hannover, Germany, or for prospectus to Mrs. LOUD, care of Benjamin Smith, Esq., Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosia Cream for shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the handkerchief.
and Hair-pin for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparations special).

GRAND HOTEL,
Paris,
13 Boulevard des Capucines, 13
(Opera).
After being entirely restored.
The prices of the Grand Hotel have been greatly reduced by the new Directors.
The charge for service will be no more paid by travellers.
700 Rooms and Drawing Rooms,
very comfortably furnished,
from 6 francs a day, service included.
Table d'hote.
Breakfasts at 4 francs (wine included),
every day from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.
Dinners at 6 francs (wine included),
every day at 6 P. M. precisely.
Inner Court Omnibus.
Special service at fixed prices,
including lodging, fuel, light, service and food,
with the choice of having the meals in private apartments, at the restaurant or at the table d'hote.
First class, per day, 30 francs—24s.
Second class, per day, 20 francs—16s. 8d.
Third class, per day, 12 francs—10s. 4d.
13 Boulevard des Capucines, 13, Paris.

HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL,
176 Rue Rivoli, Paris,
facing the Place du Palais Royal and the Louvre, near the Tuileries, the theatres and the Place de la Bourse. Rooms from 2 francs and upwards. Table d'hote at 5 francs, wine included. Service a la carte in the apartments. Reading rooms; French and foreign newspapers, carriages, interpreters.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES,
8 Rue d'Antin 8, Paris,
between the Tuileries and the Boulevards,
with every possible comfort. Table d'hote.

MESSRS. BINDER BROS., OF NO. 170 BOULEVARD Haussmann, Paris, have the honor to inform their clients that they are about to leave the house they have occupied for the last eight years, and that their warehouses will be removed during the late exhibition to Paris, as several journal assert. In answer to the numerous letters they receive on this subject Messrs. Binder Bros. can only reassure those who own carriages built by the above.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COCK'S HANOVER HOTEL is replete with every home comfort and recommended for family and gentlemen, moderate-sized tariff including servants, or by the week at reduced rates. Ladies' coffee room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

THE NORMANDY HOTEL,
Paris,
556 Rue St. Honore. 555
American House.
Board from 7s 6d to 9s.
Best accommodation.

FURNITURE.

REMARKABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at O'FARRELL'S extensive warerooms, 205 Sixth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

AT ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warehouse, 9 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mercer, all styles and all colors Parlor Suits, covered with rose, hair-cloth satin or brocatel, from $45 up to $350; one do., $400. Chandeliers, Pictures, Chamber, Dining Furniture, at half original cost. Property of private family. House to let.

A SPLENDID LOT OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE and Carpets, nearly new
CHARLES O. HAVENS, 380 West street, no stairs

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suit Pompadour style, covered satin Brocatel, cost $420, for $200; one do., $40, Hanoforte, cost $750, for $285; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Ringeres, Bookcases, Cabinets, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware. 86 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

ALL THE FURNITURE CONTAINED IN THE FIVE story residence 126 West Twenty-third street, for sale, same by order. Pianoforte, Parlor Suites cost, reg Suits for $60, 13 Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, style Louis XIV., for $80 upwards; Carpets 50 cents; in lots to suit purchasers.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, AT REDUCED prices. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by the week or month. GREENE'S, 894 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING, THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash, or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE'S, 356 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
884 and 886 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

TAKE NOTICE.—HAVING TO DISPOSE OF COMPLETE Furniture of four story mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, will sell at the following low prices for cash:—Parlor Suits, $75; rep do., $30; Bedroom Suits from $50; Brussels Carpets, from 60c. a yard, and 300 lots, cheap for cash. Call this day or Sunday.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand. Tables at prices ranging from $300 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, furnished with the celebrated cushion cushion, at greatly reduced prices. New 3x10 Tables, complete, $275 each, and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner of Canal and Centre streets.

FINANCIAL.

A.—JULY INVESTMENTS.
JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing 7 3-10 per cent gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange. Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
23 Broadway.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent on all sums on deposit thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received.
Six per cent interest, free of government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice
EDWARD HOGAN, } Presidents.
PETER E. SELMES, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.
We offer at the lowest market rates
County, Town, City and School District Bonds
of several States.
Send for descriptive list.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Dealers and Brokers in Municipal Bonds,
11 Wall street, New York.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Cash valuation of property, $45,715 817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $822,000.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
42 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES ON BROOKlyn Property. Apply to BRADLEY CURRIER, 44 Dey street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS OF $500 each and upward to loan on good New York or Brooklyn property.
J. R. POWELL, No. 86 Pine street, room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY—ON BOND AND mortgage in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room No. 2.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
(Chartered by the government of the United States.)
Deposits over $1,000,000.
185 Bleecker street, New York.
SIX PER CENT interest commences first of each month.
Four per cent allowed from the date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES,
as safe as registered bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.
Accounts strictly private and confidential.
Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the city if desired.
Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Mondays and Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZULLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 157 Broadway.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1871.
The directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, the 15th inst.
WALTER E. PAYE, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK VIADUCT RAILWAY COMPANY.
DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART, A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT, PETER B. SWEENY,
CHARLES A. [illegible], JERE. M. NORTON,
JAMES O. LAWDER, HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD, WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, RICHARD CROKEMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY, JOSE C. NAVARRO,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, HENRY SMITH,
WILLIAM E. TRAVERS, EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, MARTIN HARDIE,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
HENRY HILTON.
HENRY HILTON,
Treasurer.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.
By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on stock subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday, the 28th day of June inst., at the following places in this city, viz:—
At the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.
At the banking house of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 13 Union square.
The company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or tramways through the city of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers street, between Broadway and Chatham street; also across the rivers and through Westchester county; with power to send additional lines of railway or branches from time to time, in any part of the city or Westchester county. The property acquired by the company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the line next above. And persons and companies of New York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the company wherever any million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for. No private parties shall subscribe any amount of stock as a trust, whether subscribed for and taken by the directors

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 ROOM, SUITE OF CHAMBERS, ON CHATHAM SQUARE—GRAND House, 40 New Chambers, 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, 25 and 50 cents; rooms 1 and 2 at $1 50 per week.

1 OR THREE MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS IN THE FIFTH fourth and sixth floors of private residence; Persian references required. Apply 9 to 10 Fletcher street.

4 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—To let, with Board, for families or single gentlemen, to rent, with Board; references exchanged.

$21 TO $28 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, with Board, for families or gentlemen; location healthy, convenient to Broadway, cars and ferries; also a few rooms at 176 Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway.

7 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—PERMANENT OR transient Board by the week or month; select with handsome furnished rooms and first class board at moderate prices for the summer.

12 HUBERT STREET.—FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR married couples can be accommodated with Board and Room on very reasonable terms; also a handsomely furnished back parlor; Board; large front Room for two or three gentlemen.

14TH STREET, 27, WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with Board, can be had in the first class house, en suite or single, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; references required.

14TH STREET, 5, CORNER SECOND AVENUE, ISLAND 226.—Superior Board at the lowest rates; new large parlor, hot and cold water, Lackawaxy furnaces, to let, with Board.

14TH STREET, NO. 19, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—A large handsome room with alcove, second floor, front, newly refurnished; also a single room; gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

22 SUFFOLK STREET, A AR GRAND.—COMFORTable furnished rooms to let, with or without Board, for gentlemen or families.

34 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A CHARMING furnished front Room to let, with or without Board.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Large or small unfurnished front Rooms and Board, for a gentleman and wife; also a handsome small Room; summer prices.

42 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A SACK ROOM, second floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also No. 1 Room; location desirable.

64 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—Rooms to let, with or without Board. Moderate rates for the summer.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—PLEASANT, cool Rooms, with or without Board, with every convenience; also table Board; first class house, at summer prices; family small.

110 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Private and Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping or for transient or permanent families.

214 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD AVENUE.—Two unfurnished large Rooms; $5 per week with or without Board; also a back Room; pleasant, quiet house and location.

223 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Neat, comfortable Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board.

253 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; also a few single rooms; terms moderate.

281 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family; references required; terms moderate; location near Broadway and Thirty-second street.

315 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—VERY DESIRable parlor floor to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also a large front Room for two gentlemen; terms moderate; location first class.

317 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET (8 LAMARtine place).—Two private families, with a few select boarders, have rooms to let, with Board; house first class; references exchanged.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BESIDES AND DURING an entire year, with other advantages, by the said Mme. WEST, 144 West 45th street, near Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, in perfect quiet, offer, at their charming, unique residence, to a gentleman, 268 West Thirty-second street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND A pleasant front Room on a floor three, high, with Board for the same; no other Second st. Address CENTRAL HOME, care 252 Bowery Uptown Branch office, 1,216 Broadway.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and rooms with or without Board, in a well located house; also a few single rooms at 143 East Seventy-ninth street, references being exchanged.

NEW, FINE, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE FOR first class gentlemen and wives, adjoining the Park; fine Board $7 to $10, rooms $4 to $5 a week. 338 second avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth street.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, ENGAGED OUT DURING THE DAY, wishes Board in a small family or with a single lady, where there are no other boarders, within a short distance of Seventh avenue and Fifteenth street; terms must be very moderate. Address, stating particulars, W., box 208 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN OR NEAR THE CENTRAL Park, by a quiet young lady perfectly American; two rooms adjoining, if private; terms very moderate. Address immediately, LOARD, box 4,344 New York Post office.

WANTED BY A YOUNG COUPLE, INFANT AND nurse, a Floor of three rooms, unfurnished, with Board. Address W. R. H., box 74 Herald office, for one week.

BOARD WANTED.

AT ANGOLINI'S TURKISH BATHS, CORNER TWENTY-fifth street and Fourth avenue.—Opulent Rooms in new building, with modern improvements. Suites and Bachelor's Rooms on all flats; electric baths, sea baths and medical gymnastics.

LIBBY HOUSE, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. per day, $2 50 and $3 a week; family rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $5 and $8 a week.

MADISON PARK HOUSE, BROADWAY, TWENTYsecond street, and Fifth avenue.—Rooms, all front, with baths; connect in city, to-day a-hore.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE, NO. 29 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—Bright Rooms, neatly furnished, 50 and 75 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKERING HOUSE, 17 CEDAR STREET, CONVEnient to New York Hotels.—Lodging, 15 cents; single Rooms $5 cents, and 50 cents; Board and Lodging $1 per day, or by the week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A STORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—NEW FURNITURE, handsome rooms, one minute and first class table; terms moderate; half hour from Fifty-second street ferry.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR PLEASANT country rooms, choice location, high and healthy; choice, will please address box 151 Flushing, Astoria, L. I. Gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

BOARD UP THE HUDSON, 7 MILES FROM LAKE George and 1 from Saratoga; in most healthy and pleasant town. Before 1 than the 15th of July to the 20th of August; terms moderate. Address Proprietor of Elmwood Seminary, Cleb's Falls, N. Y.

BOARD THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy Rooms, shaded with maple trees; good shading for horses; fresh cows and vegetables; fine scenery. Apply at 258 Fourth avenue.

BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A PLEASANT SECond story house, in house with modern improvements, to Rent or for sale on easy terms, to a gentleman and wife. Address O. H. M., box 4,401 Post office.

BOARD AT THE MAPLE ON YE GOU-E, TEN MILES from Hackensack, terms moderate. Address J. H. TODDARD, Carlo, the mountain, N. Y. References, J. G. WILSON, 2, D., 16 Broadway, New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR A SINGLE FAMILY at a farm house, 2½ miles from Catskill. Address JAMES H. LANDAU, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER UP THE HUDSON OR ON Long Island; price not to exceed $5 per week, and not more than one hour's ride from the city. Address B. C., box 167 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FIVE OR SIX GROWN PEOple, at Cherry Hill, on the Passaic Railroad, one hour from New York; large, pleasant rooms; high ground; boating, fishing and bathing; good table; terms reasonable and exchanged. Address J. W., HOPPER, Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TERMS MODERATE; DAILY communication; bathing, boating and fishing; location desirable; private family; references required. Address J. TOWNSEND, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A FARM HOUSE IN ROCKland county, near Nyack station, 30 min. from city by Erie Railway, where good accommodation can be obtained. The house is newly painted in a very healthy location, near the Hudson River; shade trees, large yard, large rooms, plenty of shade; good table, with fruit, vegetables, eggs, milk, tea, &c. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire at 324 Sixth avenue, or Mr. COE, proprietor, to-day.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and child, 4½, and nurse; high ground, away from water, in order to [illegible] from Wall street. Address, with particulars, INLAND, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR FOUR ADULTS and two children; Long Island preferred, must be within one hour's ride of city and near station; must prefer it near salt water. Address C. S. O., Herald office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—AT OR NEAR THE WATer, not over 1½ or 2 hours from the city, for a lady and child, only 3 years old; terms moderate. Address R. X., Herald office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A first class farm house on the Passaic Railroad. Address JOHN ROSE, South Orange, N. J.

MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—DELIGHTFUL LOCAtion; large, airy rooms; good Board, fine shade; croquet ground, &c.; terms low and reasonable. Inquire of A. J. ROE, at 177 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND.—A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY offer superior Board to a married couple or two single men, one minute's walk from stapleton landing. Mrs. S., Stapleton House, Bay 1 Hall.

5 SINGLE, OR FAMILY ROOMS, TO RENT, AT NORwood House, 28 minutes from Jersey City via Northern New Jersey Railroad. E. R. HOUGHTON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BLAZING POINT, 36 minutes from New York. Good table and rooms well furnished. Rooms at reasonable prices. R. MONICHAPE, late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

AT BELMONT HALL, New Brighton, Staten Island, one front rooms, with board, at reasonable rates.

COLEMAN HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. The best accommodations offered to families and transient guests. Attached to the hotel is a billiard room, with Phelan & Collender's tables.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—WHITE SULPHUR Springs House is now open; terms $8 per week. Address SAMUEL N. LENSON, Proprietor, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.—DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach, at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.; first class; terms $20 to $12 per week.

CLIFTENAN'S WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, Catskill mountains, N. Y., now open; terms $2 per day, $10 per week. Any stage, 97 street or 4th avenue. [illegible], Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS BOARD ON THE CATSKILL MOUNtains, in a place of interest; drives in easy access of all those celebrated scenes; terms $10 per week. For particulars apply to N. [illegible], 60 Broadway, or Masters' Rooms Herald, Tribune, Times and Sun buildings, New York.

FOREST HOME.—BOARD AMIDST THE CATSKILL mountains, four miles from Catskill village; carriages for excursions; beautiful scenery. Apply to E. C. CASE, Cairo, Greene county, or H. FORBES, 5.3 Broadway, New York.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CHERry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y.—This well known hotel will open July 1st; first class Board, $10 per week; scenery and drives in the renowned Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest. D. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE.—ON THE NEWBURG AND New York Railroad, Highland Mills Station, in midst of forest—can not equal it as a resort for health and pleasure; drives to lakes; goat riding, and hunting. Address J. L. NOYES, Highland Mills, Orange county, N. Y. [illegible]—R. Gurney, Esq., 37 Park street, New York; James D. Carr, Esq., 120 Water street, New York.

HEATH HOUSE, Schodeley's Mountain Springs, New Jersey.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., JULY 4, 1871.—Dinner daily, from 2 to 4 o'clock. SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH, SECOND COTTAGE NORTH METROpolitan Hotel, on Ocean avenue.—Elegant Rooms, with first class table appointments. Apply to or address Mrs. A. PHILLIPS, Long Branch.

LAKE MOHOUK (FALTZ POINT).—A DELIGHTFUL Mountain Resort. This new and remarkable place presents to one of the most first Lake and Mountain scenery on the Hudson; enables 500 to find good, substantial comforts at the following rates, viz.: $10 to $12 per week; Long Railroad Fare from New York, $4 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. For circular address Lake Mohouk House, New Paltz Landing, Ulster county, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J. This favorite summer resort, one hour for its scenery and fine air, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It is all the [illegible] of country life, with city conveniences. Trains leave the foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be made for the season. C. RITZLEBERGER, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE, Now open; New Haven cars meet every hour; time 40 minutes. W. J. FISH & SON.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.—ST. JAMES Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I., is now open; splendid beach; needs surf and still water bathing on the coast; table and management first class; charges moderate; porters in attendance on arrival of trains. Take the Southside Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand street ferries. E. A. FARRAGH, Proprietor.

PEMPENNACONOCK HOUSE.—A PLEASANT FAMILY boarding house on a lake among the hills of Connecticut; carriage and drive. For particulars address T. S. WARING, North Salem, N. Y.

SANDS POINT HOTEL.—NOW OPEN, 18 HOUR FROM N. Y., by steamer Sanswanake from Peck slip, 8 and 9 A. M. DANIELS & POOLITE.

THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDSOMEST PLACE IN Connecticut.—Mountain air; a resort for health and pleasure. Send for a circular. Grand Pequot Wellington, Conn. S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

VAN TINE'S HOTEL, FAIR HAVEN, N. J., FACING Green enlarged and newly fitted up; one of the most pleasant situations on the Shrewsbury river, steamer Sea Bird ply daily; bathing, sailing and fishing. Rooms to Long Branch unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 2 Ley street. E. J. VAN TINE.

WOODSIDE PAVILION, WOODSBURG, ROCKAway, L. I., from 3 miles.—This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first class; best gas and water throughout, with modern improvements; bathing, boating, and a shore yacht for hire. Apply to N. P. CROWELL, on the premises, or at Anchor Square House, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LARGE, FINE STORE FOR OYSTER AND BEER Saloon, with cellar for bottling beer, &c., 174 Cherry street. Rent $42. Inquire there. J. SCHONING.

A FLOOR, 40 BY 80 FEET, WITH STEAM POWER, suitable for sash and blind or other light manufacturing business. Apply as the most Forty-third street, on the premises.

FACTORY TO LET—THICK, 60 BY 150 FEET, TWO stories and a half, with steam power, in rear of 421 and 423 Market street, Newark, N. J.; on direct water communication with N. York; desirable for any business; rent low. Apply to E. N. BALL, Market street, Newark.

LARGE ELIGIBLE STORE—127 EIGHTH STREET, near Broadway, with large show windows; rent moderate; terms to suit. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 155 Broadway, room C.

LOFTS TO LET—IN THE FIVE STORY BUILDING 10 and 12 Vesey street; very light; size 25x65 feet. Apply on premises.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET—THREE OR MORE ROOMS, 50 feet, each 25 feet deep, with use of steam power; light on each floor. Inquire at 142 West Twenty-seventh st.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, OPPOSITE the Tombs, a cellar and eight brick stores; suitable for any kind of business. Apply to BARTHOLF COUTHOUY, 9 Rose street.

TWO LOFTS TO LET, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, FIFTEEN feet front, Twenty-five feet deep, with or without power; first class business. Inquire of JOHN EGAN, 11 Tile Bar Mews.

TO LET—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FITTED OFfices, in the centre of business ship and water. Address Post office Box 1,851.

TO DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS.—TO LET, ONE or two large vaults in the city, two story and basement, 50x80, with steam power; suitable for one or more firms. Inquire at 361 West Twenty-sixth street, or Tenth avenue. JAMES MOORE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Furnished.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ONLY $30 PER MONTH, COMpletely furnished, a roomy Cottage, 6 rooms; water and gas; location fine and healthy, near the Boulevard; stages pass the door every half hour. Apply to COLE & MUDGETT, Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, A VERY LARGE store, 5 palon, 25 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 12 feet front; hall 11 feet wide and marble tiled. Apply before 12 o'clock.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, located in Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; nearly new; and, containing 12 rooms, suitable for a boarding house; will be let cheap and rent re-payments taken. Address A. A. A., box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,216 Broadway.

5 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let, all improvements. 130 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue, rent $3,000 per annum.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, IMMEdiate possession, near Fifth avenue, 4 story brown stone high stoop; first class neighbourhood; open from 12 to 4. 10a Chambers street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PARLOR, TWO BEDROOMS AND KITCHEN, suitable for housekeeping; can be divided if required, terms moderate. Call at 305 West Twentieth street, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—EVERY CONVENIENCE, IN spacious first class residence of an unobtrusive private family. No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—TO gentlemen, on second floor, 215 West Twenty-second street, suitable for a couple of friends for sleeping room and parlor.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—AT VERY low prices, near the Westminster Hotel, with kitchen privilege. Apply at 152 East Sixteenth street.

ROOMS TO LET.—FINE ROOMS, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen; prices reasonable. Inquire at 147 West Twentieth street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH HALL Room adjoining, together or separately; gas, &c. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

TO LET COOL, FURNISHED ROOMS, TO SINGLE gentlemen; references. No. 7 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF PARlor, kitchen and back room, furnished for housekeeping; terms, $10 per week; several other Rooms if required. 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—25 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Tiffany & Co's., elegantly furnished Rooms, without Board, to gentlemen only; terms very moderate.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED, pleasant front Room, suitable for 1 or 2 persons; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7.—FRONT SITTING AND BEDROOM CONNECTING, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet on floor; terms room 1 month. Excellent location. 153 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs and everything nice; one location. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

9 BELMONT PLACE, OR 52 EAST TENTH STREET, few doors west of Broadway.—Han somely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only; price $8 per week.

27 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ONE OR TWO pleasant Rooms to let, furnished, to gentlemen. References exchanged.

38 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant furnished Rooms with a small private family; house has been newly fitted up since May and is newly furnished.

55 BOND STREET.—FINE PARLORS AND BEDrooms, at low prices, en suite or single, with or without Board; first class restaurant next door.

83 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—First Floor, nicely furnished, suitable for an office for dentist or physician.

135 EAST TWELFTH STREET, PRIVATE HOUSE.—Very well furnished sunshining Rooms to two gentlemen or for light housekeeping.

157 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms with large closets, bath, use of cooking furniture for one or two gentlemen; family private; references.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—A furnished front Room and bedroom, with closets, for housekeeping; gas and bath; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

FIRST CLASS FLOOR, EVERY IMPROVEMENT; only five persons in family; apartments eight years; all light and well ventilated. P. J. SUNDAHL, 51 Lodge avenue.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET, 142 EAST Fifty-second street, opposite the Park; 50 different sizes and styles of flats, from $250 to $550; second floor, $50 per month. Apply as to janitor on premises.

TO LET, IN FLATS, 21 MONTHS OF SIX ROOMS, with bathing-rooms, hall, water closet, furnace and set range; rent very easy. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE ROOM for sale or rent, also one or two Lots of Stores, in Plant Sections, Cast Division Place; good trade, well doing, Commissioners, Washington Market, Bus Corner Gansevoort, Little Lagoon and Bonds & Gold streets. Golden chance. Inquire 379 Washington street, Agency, No. 5 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE.—IN A GOOD PUSHing location; with or without stock; owners moving. Inquire for latest dates at the store, 156 Greenwich street.

A SMALL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE ON THIRD avenue; Fountain. Fixtures and Stock complete, $500. Apply at the store, 1st street, between Second 12 A. M.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—ALL COMPLETE; STEAM power or different machines, drying closets and hot and cold water; low rent; location central to R. Inquire of BOARDMAN'S Agency, 206 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, DOING A PAYING business, with the entire interest, on account of other business; will prove a big bargain. LINSLEY'S agency, No. 5 Pine street, room 18.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—IN A TENEMENT neighborhood; rent, price $ 35; the only grocer for selling; nice rooms for family; cheap rent. SOREN'S Store Agency, 206 Broadway.

FLORENCE RESTAURANT, CORNER OF HOUSTON street and Broadway, for sale cheap; a close contract; cheap rent; all appurtenances; a business man. Address Mrs. H. MITCHELL, St. Nicholas hotel.

FOR SALE.—OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, CARPETS, Rolling, Cotton Matting, &c., for sale at 17 Nassau street, room 2.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN SIXTH AVEnue, a fine Billiard and Drinking Saloon, two Tables, &c., on easy terms. For particulars apply to M. DOUGHTY, Auction, or, 49 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN old established Harness Store, now doing a good business. Apply at 208 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS PUBLIC HOUSE ON Lenox avenue. For particulars apply at 358 Eighth av.

FOR $150.—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES AND Furniture of a Lager Bier and Liquor Store, known as the Square and Compass, 185 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE LARGE STOCK and Fixtures of a saloon nicely fitted up Liquor Store, with apartments; rent of store and apartments $50 a month; must be sold, the owners going to Europe. Apply to D. F. CURLEY, 27 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—STOVE AND TINWARE SHOP, IN THE flourishing town of Cuddebackville, Sussex county, N. J.; good business. Further particulars can be ascertained by letter or individually of J. W. TAYLOR, Stanhope, Sussex county, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A WELL ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE on one of the most prominent corners in Rotterdam, right in the centre of the crowded Sunday trade of; lease four years to run, with privilege; owner wish s to retire from the business. Inquire at SCOTT'S Real Estate Agency, 21 Nassau street, Rotterdam, N. J.

FOR SALE.—THE SAMPLE ROOM IN REAR OF CIGAR store No. 2 W. 4 fourth street, now near from Broadway; none but parties meaning business and having the cash need apply.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING a pay ng business, will be sold cheap, on account of ill health of proprietor, a chance. LINSLEY'S Agency, No. 5 Pine street, room 18.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE, IN A GOOD location; a good chance will be given to any person wishing to engage in the business on giving proper security, as it is necessary out of the present occupants line of business and must be disposed of. Inquire of WM. H. ALLEN, 37 Warren street.

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY; FIVE years' lease, low rent. Inquire in the place, 145 Hudson street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—SIGN.—THE WELL KNOWN RESTAUrant, 252 Broadway; fixtures and furniture are worth $5,000. Inquire at the place.

FOR SALE—UP TOWN, AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP Cigar Store and Saloon, with accommodations for small family; genuine customers; rent very cheap. For purchasers apply for three days at No. 3 Center street.

FOR SALE.—A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE, in the eleventh ward, doing good business; two years' lease, rent $30; four gilt pumps, well fitted up. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 380 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on the ground floor; 2 years' lease; rent $30. First avenue, near Fifteenth street; cheap rent; a rare chance. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 380 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LIQUOR STORE, IN GOOD location, with lease and low rent. JOHN WARREN, Auctioneer, 16 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST CLASS CORNER Liquor Store, with a few years' Lease; location good; terms easy to a good purchaser. Apply for three days at Nos. 2 and 11 DeKalb avenue, to THOMAS McGARTY.

PARK CHANCE.—FOR SALE.—$1,650.—A SMALL Printing Ink Factory, making $250 profit clear per month. [illegible] several days to P. MILCHOK, 188 Prince street.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS.—FOR sale two Presses for stamping gilt papers. Address BOWELL & BROS., Philadelphia.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon for sale at the proprietor leaves, owing to other business cannot attend to both. Apply to JOHN B. WILSON, 231 Fulton street.

$500 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store. Inquire on the premises, corner of South First and 8 streets, Williamsburg.

$15,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A CASH manufacturing business paying over 100 per cent profit; must be sold as owner is going West. Address DOLORADO, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A TEN HORSE POWER STEAM Engine, with upright boiler; also one Freight hoist stone Spice 31 ft and one Oyster Mill. On sale for a few days only on premises 145 Eagle street.

WANTED.—SECOND HAND, OR NEW IF CHEAP enough, 1 Screw Cutting Lathe, 10 feet bed and 25 inch swing; 1 Lathe, 6 feet bed and 14 inch swing, 1 Hand Lathe, 15 inch swing, 6 feet bed. Address MORGAN, box 1,858 Post office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

KLAEBER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

KLAEBER & CO. MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; largest varieties, original designs; cheapest in the city.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS.—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 505 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—PROFESSOR MARS TELLS EVERYTHING; likeness, name, secrets, to marry quick and good luck; ladies and gentlemen can call now; he is a genuine astrologer. 81 third avenue, near Twelfth street. 50 cents to $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME WILLIS (BORN WITH A VEIL), CLAIRvoyant, Card Teller; surpasses the world. 495 Second avenue, between Forty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. B. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not disappoint ladies with Medicine.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. R. D. GRINDLE, PRACtical Midwifery, over 25 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 19 (Lourens st.)

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience. Private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. DR. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. DR. A. H. MACKREADY, office 129 Lafayette street, or sent by mail.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE Interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 36 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her Infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $5, or No. 2, specially prepared for more delicate cases, price $10, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at no drug store, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; confident ally explored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Inch street. 41 years' successful practice.

A.—MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nurse. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 21 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—NO FEE UNLESS CURED satisfactory, with or without medicine. Dr. PEARL, 51 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 141 West 14th street, near 7th avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the
HERNANDEZ COSTUME TROUPE.
Sir. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
JOHN CLARK, Contortion Clog Dancer,
YOU SODAS, the Dutch Dwarfs,
PETER MAN and HUMPTY DUMPTY,
of MANCHESTER, and
Mr. BLANCHARD as TOM, last time of
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
JACK ROBINSON and [illegible] as
MONDAY, Dr. JAMES WALD
and the Drama of
THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
THE GREAT MATINEE OF
LES MISERABLES.
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE
OF THIS FAVORITE DRAMA.
JEAN VALJEAN.....MR. GEO. C. BOUCICAULT
FANTINE.....Miss GUSSIE DE FOREST
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
LES MISERABLES.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M. THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Monday, July 24—"KING OF THE MOUNTAIN."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED TRAPEZE OPEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AT 2, AND
EVENING OF THE
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND GREAT HIT OF
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET,
the great sensational drama, ERRET,
AMONG THE CONTINENT.
John Adams.....Charles Waverly
Colonel Crockett.....Charles McMahon
Thomas Goodwin.....J. H. Jack
Uncle O'Dwyer.....Harry Clifford
Oscar Augustus.....Sam Hughes
Black Cloud.....Miss L. Safford
agnes Constant.....Miss L. Safford
Dupre.....Miss Newman
New Scenery by Voegtlin. Mechanical Effects by Sherwood.
The Old Brewery. Underground Barroom.
Pier No. 28 North River. Shaking of Tempter and his Dupe.
Meeting of the Two Fathers. The Parole. The Arrest.
The great Telegraphic Feat.
Arrival of the Inspiring Train.
The Attack. Thrilling Hand to Hand Fight.
Destruction of Black Cloud and his Three.
GRAND TABLEAU.

NIBLO'S.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. THE GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. The RAILROAD TRAIN, NEAT SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS and a GREAT CAST.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS. RESERVED GROUNDS FOR SEATS ON THE PIERS. OLD BREWERY UNDERGROUND BAR ROOM. PIER 28, RAILROAD, &C., AT THE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.—EVERY ACT ENCORED.
The entertainment pronounced to be
THE MOST CHASTE AND ELEGANT
that is given at any house of amusement in the city.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS,
LADY ORCHESTRA AND
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER SO CENT BAND.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL, MISS MAY SYLVESTER, A. T. WHITCOMB, J. H. GARDNER and all the favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

HENRY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 20, 21, 22,
GRAND PATRIOTIC DRAMA,
OR, THE HORRIDS WHIPPING.
SHAUN, THE POST.....Mr. SAM RYAN
Family Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Admission to Matinee, 25c., 50c. and 75c.; parquette, 15c.
Saturday Matinee—MR. SAM RYAN in his [illegible].
Monday, July 24—First appearance of G. W. THOMPSON.

BROOKLYN RINK, GREENPOINT AVENUE, NEAR Bowne avenue. SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK. JOSEPH HEINE, Agent. ADA HEINE, CARL BERGMANN'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CARD—THEATRICAL.
London, July 5, 1871.
I have this day sold to Mr. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

46 PERRY ST., NEAR.—A NEAT WOMAN; IS A very good cook; willing to assist in the washing and go to the country; good city references.

190 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., third floor front room.—As first class cook in a private family; excellent city references; no washing done. Call for two days.

150 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A neat, quiet girl wishes to go in first class cook in a small private family; can do all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to go to the country; good city references.

203 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A CAPABLE young woman as good cook and baker; is neat and reliable; will assist with the washing, city or country; city references.

206 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and pastry; has first class families only used to; no objection to the country; city reference.

238 EAST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., in rear building.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an active neat baker and good washer and ironer; good city references.

230 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the store.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; is used to the west and would prefer it; is a neat baker; would go a short distance in the country. Good city references.

535 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing.

552 WEST 42D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, or will do general housework in a small family; excellent references.

1,267 3D AV., BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH STS., candy store.—Two respectable girls to live together; one as good cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; will work as one to the place people; both willing to go to the country; have no objection to sleep in the store; no washing; good city references from last place. Call for two days from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Chambermaids, &c.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid; thinks herself competent; can come well recommended; prefers the country.

153 1ST AV., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.—AS chambermaid and waitress; best city references.

289 WEST HOUSTON ST., BETWEEN HUDSON and Greenwich.—A German protestant girl as chambermaid or to do up stairs work and plain sewing.

478 9TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 37TH STS., second floor, back room.—A respectable German young girl as chambermaid.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing; good reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

825 WEST 30TH ST.—DRESSMAKING; ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking; will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest cuts out of the different patterns; perfect to please by the leading female of this city. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

629 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like the work of a few first class families at her own house, or go out by the day; aims to surpass in making and trimming suits in the latest styles.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS FULfilled a four city engagements, would like a few country engagements. Address for one week P. J. M., box 1,063 Post office.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE EN-gagements by the day in first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, box 1,062 Post office.

General Housework, &c.

116 MADISON ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

21 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, from Newark, as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the management of a country residence as well as a thorough, permanent home. Call on or address for one week, Mrs. C. F.

52 MIDDAGH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS housekeeper in a respectable family; a widower's family preferred. Mrs. N. M. BURGESS.

240 BOWERY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND STANton sts., second floor.—A middle-aged German, speaking English and well acquainted with all kinds of plain work, as housekeeper in a small family or to keep house for a widower. Address Mrs. MILLER.

Laundresses, &c.

159 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing and dress making.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out to work by the day washing, ironing and house cleaning or to work at home; city references.

203 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A WOMAN to go out by the day, to wash, scrub, clean or cook; city references.

224 21ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., FIRST door.—A first class washing will go out by the day or take in to do at home; can iron; has a good mangle; terms moderate; no objection to go a short distance up town. No one need call who will not go a short distance up town.

254 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND door.—A first class hand can go out by the day or take washing home; unexceptionable city references.

322 EAST 24TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to work out by the day at washing and ironing, or house cleaning.

Nurses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as second nurse; expertise as kitchen maid; is a good sewer and laundress; would be willing to assist in the washing; city or country; city references.

629 8TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like the work of a few first class families at her own house, or go out by the day; aims to surpass in making and trimming suits in the latest styles.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS FULfilled a four city engagements, would like a few country engagements. Address for one week P. J. M., box 1,063 Post office.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER DESIRES A FEW MORE EN-gagements by the day in first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, box 1,062 Post office.

General Housework, &c.

116 MADISON ST., ROOM NO. 2.—A RESPECTABLE, healthy young women to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

21 JAY ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, from Newark, as housekeeper in a widower's family; understands the management of a country residence as well as a thorough, permanent home. Call on or address for one week, Mrs. C. F.

52 MIDDAGH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS housekeeper in a respectable family; a widower's family preferred. Mrs. N. M. BURGESS.

240 BOWERY, BETWEEN HOUSTON AND STANton sts., second floor.—A middle-aged German, speaking English and well acquainted with all kinds of plain work, as housekeeper in a small family or to keep house for a widower. Address Mrs. MILLER.

Laundresses, &c.

159 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day to do fine washing and ironing and dress making.

201 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out to work by the day washing, ironing and house cleaning or to work at home; city references.

203 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A WOMAN to go out by the day, to wash, scrub, clean or cook; city reference.

224 21ST ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS., FIRST door.—A first class washing will go out by the day or take in to do at home; can iron; has a good mangle; terms moderate; no objection to go a short distance up town. No one need call who will not go a short distance up town.

254 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND door.—A first class hand can go out by the day or take washing home; unexceptionable city references.

322 EAST 24TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to work out by the day at washing and ironing, or house cleaning.

Nurses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as second nurse; expertise as kitchen maid; is a good sewer and laundress; would be willing to assist in the washing; city or country; city reference

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price $12.

Volume XXXVI .....No. 203

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—Lida McCRAKEN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER—DUNCAN DUNPTY—JACK ROBINSON.

GRAND THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—MAZEPPA, OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. Matinee at 2½.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—THE PERFECT FAMILY OF BELL RINGERS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SOLOMIDES—NEW SONGS AND DANCES. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—EATEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Matinee at 2.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—ARRIE-NA POMPA. Matinee at 2½.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

BROOKLYN RINK, Clermont avenue, near Myrtle avenue.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

New York, Saturday, July 22, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Page.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Wesleyan University—The Public Schools—Americans Abroad—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
4—Editorials: [illegible]
5—[illegible]
6—The Execution of an Ex-Federal Soldier in Virginia: Thomas McGinn, of Maine, Hanged as Accessory to a Murder; History of the Crime; Sickening Scene at the Scaffold—Proceedings in the Courts—The Riverside Park Question—Tombs Police Court—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets.
7—Aquatics: Three Boat Races on the Connecticut River—New Haven Items—Horse Notes—Trotting at Fleetwood and Prospect Parks—Yachting—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Naval Intelligence—Obituary—Local Items—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

A GRAND MONUMENT TO AMERICAN GENIUS, SKILL AND ENTERPRISE—The palatial passenger depot at Forty-second street. It is a greater wonder than the London Crystal Palace.

SPECTATORS who attend the performances of the band in City Hall Park will have a fine opportunity of viewing the unique fresco work that ornaments the rear of the new (or old) Court House building.

GOING UP RAPIDLY—The new Post Office building. It seems destined to be finished before the new (or more properly the old) Court House—yea, even before the latter gets its coping set, to say nothing of that huge dome.

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, has been interviewed by one of the indefatigables of the Boston *Post*. He avowed himself a lifelong democrat—a Douglas democrat in 1860 and a McClellan democrat in 1864. The conversation proceeded:—

CORRESPONDENT—You are in favor, then, of the so-called "new departure?"

MR. KIMBALL (very composedly)—I expressed myself just as I feel with regard to that in my letter of acceptance.

As Mr. Kimball did not express himself at all on that point in his letter of acceptance, or, if at all, very ambiguously, it is no wonder he answered the correspondent's query "very composedly." Mr. Kimball wants to come before the people as a laboring man and a mechanic. Then don't let him labor so much in framing his replies to ordinary questions, or endeavor to avoid the responsibility thereof so mechanically.

VIRGINIA persistently adheres to many exploded ideas of public policy. Among the relics of bygone ages which the Old Dominion so fervently adheres to is that of public executions. One of these questionable exhibitions of the majesty of the law took place yesterday, at Greenville, in the hanging of Thomas McGiffin, who had been convicted of the crime of murder. The execution was witnessed by an immense crowd, a large portion of whom were women and children. The horror of the scene was intensified by the breaking of the rope, which let the half-strangled culprit fall to the ground with a thud that sent half of the spectators terror-stricken to their homes. After half an hour spent in readjusting the scaffold and repairing the rope the trap was again sprung, and McGiffin finally launched into eternity.

THE REPORT OF GENERAL SHALER.—Major General Shaler, commanding the First division of the National Guard, has made his report of the operations of the militia during the recent riots. He fully sets forth all the movements of the troops under his command, speaks warmly in praise of the different commands and of the police, and has a word against the complaints of misconduct on the part of some of the regiments on the day of the riot. There can be no doubt that the work of suppressing the mob was as effectively performed as was possible under the circumstances, and all who took part in it are deserving of praise rather than censure. But the taste of General Shaler's defence against the unwise animadversions of a few firebrands is somewhat questionable—a fact which he seems to recognize. It is better to let these idle and mischievous agitators talk on without noticing their foolish charges than to dignify them by refuting their allegations. The riots are past, and it is time that we had peace.

The Army Purchase Question in England—Another Step Toward Democracy.

The action of Mr. Gladstone in abolishing the system of purchasing rank in the British army is very significant. It shows that he is resolved to march with the spirit of the times and to popularize the institutions of England in accordance with the demands of the people. Being unable to carry this measure through Parliament as a legislative act, in consequence of the determined opposition of the aristocratic and tory party, and especially of the hostility of the House of Peers, he made a flank movement and induced the Queen to issue a royal warrant abolishing the purchase of commissions in the army. This he announced in the House of Commons on the night of Thursday last. We do not know whether this act of Her Majesty is retrospective or not, whether the whole system of commissions is to be changed at once or only new commissions are to be affected by it; but the change is evidently both radical and important. Mr. Gladstone said the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to take this action, which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the manifest will of the country.

Seldom has anything occurred in Parliament that created a greater impression. The Premier's declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House of Commons, though Mr. Disraeli and the tory members generally were unable to restrain their anger. They bitterly denounced what they termed the arbitrary course of the government, which they were hardly prepared for. Mr. Gladstone was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence. In the House of Lords Earl Granville defended the policy of the Ministry. Our special telegraphic despatches depicting the scene represent the Lords as being deeply moved, though decorous in their demonstrations. The opinion outside was that the action of the Ministry was bold or even desperate. The public, generally approving of this action, seemed to anticipate from it results favorable to democratic progress. Such is the substance of the news received from London.

The opposition press and members of Parliament assail the conduct of the Ministry as unprecedented and a violation of established usage. Some go so far as to say it is unconstitutional. There is some reason in this, for the Crown to anticipate or override the action of Parliament in such an important measure is arbitrary—is going much further in asserting monarchial prerogative than the kings or queens of England have been in the habit of going in late times. The measure is a good one, no doubt, and we cannot but admire the boldness of the Queen and Ministry in overruling opposition so promptly on this question, and in conceding at once so much to popular opinion; but it gives the opposition an argument, and it might prove a dangerous precedent should a despotic monarch hereafter choose to assert the same prerogative to force illiberal measures upon the country. True, Mr. Gladstone assumed that the House of Lords, though impugning the government plan for the abolition of the purchase system, had failed to sustain that system; but this was begging the question and savored rather of political trickery. It is evident he was afraid and did not wish to leave the matter to a vote of the Peers. In great popular measures, as in that of the Reform bill, for example, the Crown has been in the habit of overcoming the opposition of the House of Lords by the creation of *new liberal Peers*. It has rarely of late years taken the power from the legislative body over important measures, even if it could constitutionally do so.

We suppose, therefore, that the exercise of the monarchical prerogative in abolishing the system of purchasing commissions in the army will lead to great discussion, and will try to the utmost the strength of both the Ministry and the opposition. Mr. Gladstone has, undoubtedly, foreseen this and weighed the matter well. His challenge to the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence shows that. He feels assured, we suppose, that if a vote of want of confidence were carried he could safely appeal to the country; for the measure he has forced by a sort of political *coup d'état* is a very popular one. In the case of a dissolution of Parliament and a new Parliament being elected Mr. Gladstone would, probably, obtain a much larger majority than he has now. The apprehension of such a result may calm down the opposition, or rally to the support of the Ministry a sufficient number of moderately conservative and independent members to prevent a vote of want of confidence being carried.

This act of Mr. Gladstone shows that he is a bolder statesman than the world generally has given him credit for being. It shows, too, that he is disposed to advance with the liberal and progressive spirit of the age, and that he will not endanger the peace and government of England by obstinately opposing public opinion. The statesmen of England, when in power, feel the responsibility of their position. Mr. Gladstone is but following the example of other distinguished conservatives who were his predecessors. The Duke of Wellington carried the Catholic Emancipation bill when in power, though he had been opposed to that measure before. It was the same with Sir Robert Peel and the Corn laws. It is true statesmanship to yield needful, liberal and progressive measures when public opinion demands them.

The abolition of the purchase of army commissions is a heavy blow to aristocratic privileges in England and an important stride toward democracy. The purchase of commissions was one of the oldest privileges of the aristocracy and wealthy classes of Great Britain. The army was an asylum for the younger members of the titled families. The positions of rank in the army were sold to them because the pay would enable them to live in a style that was supposed to be proper to their birth by the investment of their limited means. This system of commissions had nothing to do with merit, and rarely was merit in the army recognized unless backed by money or powerful family influence. The action of Mr. Gladstone will tend to improve the efficiency of the army, while it opens the service to merit for all classes. Thus, one by one, the props of aristocratic privilege in England are being thrown down. The aristocracy and monarchy cannot resist the democratic progress of the age. Church disestablishment, an extension of suffrage to all classes, the ballot, the abolition of the law of primogeniture and the hereditary peerage, with other liberal measures, must follow in time. No matter who is in power, the result will be the same. Mr. Gladstone comprehends this and acts accordingly. Mr. Disraeli, as his works show, understands this also, and were he at the helm of affairs he would go as far, probably, as the present Premier, or farther. We have set an example of the success of democratic government—have shown that the largest liberty is compatible with conservatism and strength in government, and the people of Great Britain are following us. The American republic, the last born of great nations, is fast leading the world to freedom and a higher civilization.

The New Spanish Ministry.

According to our special despatch from Madrid the resignation of the Ministry was caused by dissensions with regard to the International. Marshal Serrano advocated the rigorous suppression of that organization, while his colleagues favored a more conciliatory policy. The Cortes was somewhat uproarious on the subject of the Ministerial resignation, but noise and fuss are of such frequent occurrence in that assembly that its unruly character has become almost proverbial. The names of the new Cabinet which has been formed by Marshal Serrano are not familiar to us, with the exception of Admiral Malcampo, who till recently had command of the naval forces at Havana. His appointment as Minister of Marine seems to indicate a purpose of carrying on the war against the Cuban insurgents with vigor, but in every other respect it is without significance. The other members of the Ministry, if their names have been correctly reported, are obscure men, and will probably be short-lived. It is possible that the new Cabinet is only a temporary arrangement, in order that the King may gain time to form another strong and popular ministry. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that King Amadeus has much hard work to accomplish before he can find himself happy on the Spanish throne. Spain being a most Catholic country, it is a drawback to him that he is a member of the anathematized House of Savoy. But it is to be hoped that all things may yet go on well in old Spain;

Italian Opera and Its Brightest Ornament.

Seventeen years ago the present dingy old structure on the Battery, then the finest opera house in America, was crowded with the *élite* of the metropolis, and the vast assemblage was held spellbound by the magic of a voice such as was never heard before or since in this city. Who among the listeners on that memorable occasion can forget the tidal wave of enthusiasm that shook the building when Mario appeared as Gennaro and his queenly wife came forward as the guilty Duchess of Borgia? The exciting auction sale of seats and even the infatuated English lady who followed the handsome tenor like his shadow will be remembered by the old *habitués* of the opera. On Tuesday night last Mario bade a final farewell to the stage at the scene of his greatest triumphs, Covent Garden, and received an ovation such as rarely falls to the lot of any artist. It was a brilliant and fitting close to thirty-three years of faithful service in the cause of art. But these "farewells" of artists are not to be interpreted according to the strict sense of the word, and particularly in the case of Mario, who announced farewell performances even before he visited this country. All theatre-goers in this country have been accustomed for many years to the "farewells" of Forrest, and still the veteran dons the Gladiator's tunic and the royal robes of Lear. It is a hard struggle for the sovereigns of the footlights to relinquish the sceptre and step aside for younger aspirants. Therefore we shall not be astonished if the favorite sexagenarian of the Italian opera should take it in his head to commence another series of "farewells." He has an excellent opportunity now to do so by revisiting our shores, where he once received such a hearty welcome. Here is a chance for the management of the Nilsson troupe to become famous and earn the gratitude and the dollars of the New York public. Nilsson and Mario—the rising and the setting sun—would create together such a furor as would even wake up the operatic fossils around Irving place. The natural regret of all lovers of music to bid a farewell to this brightest ornament of Italian opera is heightened by the fact that he leaves no successor worthy of him. Tenors of even respectable calibre are scarcer now than ever, and there is not one capable of filling Mario's place. It is an unwelcome but yet undeniable fact, that as far as voices are concerned the Italian opera stage has retrograded sadly. Mario, Grisi, Tamburini and Lablache formed a quartet which we cannot hope to hear in these days; and yet they were but the successors of still greater artists. The next season of music in this city promises well, and if the managers fulfil but half of their bounteous promises we need not look with envy and regret at the prospectuses of the capitals of Europe. What with Parepa-Rosa and her complete English opera company, Rullman and the Vienna Lady Orchestra, and the Nilsson troupe, we shall have enough music to satisfy even the most exacting theatre-goer. It will not be the fault this time of the directors of the Academy of Music if the opera be not successful in the fall. They are making many important and much-needed changes in the interior arrangements of the building, not the least of which is a complete alteration of the plan of the dress circle, which is to be modelled after the most fashionable of the London theatres. Steinway Hall is also to be fitted up in grand style for the reception of the Lady Orchestra. We trust that this season will be the commencement of a long and brilliant term of first class musical entertainments, and that the latent talent of America may have a chance at last to assert its rights.

OFFICER LOGAN, who interfered with another officer against orders on the day of the riot, was dismissed the force yesterday. His action consisted in trying to save a sickly fellow from a clubbing during the melée on Twelfth street, and was not in itself so reprehensible as to demand dismissal; but his conduct upon the trial was enough to insure it.

A New Departure in Insurance.

The assembling in this city of Commissioners connected with the Insurance Department from over twenty States points to a new departure in the history of insurance. An official report of the first session, from May 24 to June 2, has just appeared, and the public are indebted to Mr. Henry S. Olcott, Secretary of the Convention, for this able compilation. In his excellent preface to it he has given a succinct history of the different branches of insurance.

Several important addresses were made to the Convention by gentlemen who have been for years connected with this interest. The information they afforded as to the practical working of the system will prove of general value, and the statistics, furnished by the most experienced authorities, will materially assist the future labors of the Convention, which is to meet again on the 18th of October. From Mr. H. A. Oakley, President of the National Board of Underwriters, we learn that during the twelve years the New York State Insurance Department has been in operation the aggregate amount of capital employed in the business of fire insurance was $483,038,761; that the amount of premiums received by the New York companies was $168,437,257, and that the losses paid were $91,849,497. In other States the aggregate amount of premiums received was $122,000,307, with losses of $73,829,416. Mr. G. W. Savage, President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of the International Insurance Company of New York, alluded to the opinion expressed by Lord Mansfield, "that the relation which exists between the assured and the assurer should be one of good faith." Mr. Savage remarked that in consideration of the low rates at present charged to cover the fire risks it was impossible for a company to verify the statements made by applicants, and that in consequence a false affidavit should be regarded by our courts as a fraud. In speaking of the importance of fire insurance to the community he asked who would risk the vast sums of money now daily invested in all the large cities of the Union, and particularly in New York, in buildings and merchandise, if it were not for the protection given by fire insurance. Would mills or elevators, or any of those structures which have become absolutely necessary to our civilization, be built if not protected against loss by fire? Of the advantage of this risk resting with a corporation rather than with an individual he said:—"The responsibility of a company and their ability to pay can be known exactly, while it would be difficult to determine that of an individual." This is certainly a plea for more legal protection from fraud for all companies engaged in the insurance business, of whatever kind, than is usually given; the interests of the community demand it, for it is known that the rates charged by the fire companies are regulated with a view to ascertain percentage of deceit among their customers, which the law, it seems, fails to recognize. Mr. Savage testified that these corporations are doing their full share toward the building up of this country and promoting its advancement and prosperity.

In the marine department of insurance the progress of modern nautical science is illustrated by memoranda of premiums, obtained from the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of this city, which showed an average reduction of about one-half in the rates paid now as compared with those charged at the beginning of the present century. Mr. Batterson, who represented the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, stated that from practical results it is ascertained that the law of average in regard to accidents was equally reliable with that of mortality. For instance, for every person accidentally killed it is found that about eighty persons receive non-fatal injuries, producing an average disability of twenty days. The monthly average for accidental dead claims had been $7,726, and the monthly average for personal injuries non-fatal, $7,514. Mr. Elizur Wright, late Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, unfolded his views of the valuation of policies and the question of surrender values.

The history of life insurance, as embodied in this report, is remarkable. It has been of slow and laborious growth, but its nature and influence being better understood, it has now become very popular. This is indicated by the figures given in the State reports, which show that since the establishment, in 1859, of a State Insurance department the volume of the business has been about fifteen times as great as that of the previous sixteen years. This progress is due to a variety of causes; but we notice more discernment than formerly on the part of our leading companies in their dealings with the public. This is recognized and appreciated. We have already alluded to the decision of the Equitable Life in regard to permits to the members of our militia. As an illustration of the good faith growing up between the public and these corporations we may mention that the above company, which was organized at the time when life insurance took a fresh start and under the influence of an altered condition of things, has only had occasion to dispute in our courts three claims—which, however, were very flagrant cases—out of more than sixty thousand policies. The Mutual Life, as well as the Equitable Life, have contributed from their books statistics which have formed the basis of some valuable tables showing how various are the laws and requirements of the different States. Much reform, it must be admitted, is needed, and if the object is attained for which Mr. G. W. Miller invited this Convention, and which he described in his opening address as being to create uniformity of State action relative to the government of insurance companies, much good will result. If wise and harmonious legislation be adopted it will tend to secure the interests of the assured and the stability and economical administration of the companies.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK MATTER reached yesterday its final determination for the present in the confirmation by Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, of the supplemental or amended report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment. This report was made in conformity with certain additional allowances ordered by the Judge to be made to owners of portions of the Bloomingdale road and the old Twelfth avenue embraced within the Park. There is still a good deal of dissatisfaction both as to the allowances granted to owners of property taken for the Park and in the assessments upon the property adjacent. There is the usual outcry of favoritism. Some claim that they have been left out in the cold altogether. It is not unlikely that the disaffected will appeal from the decision of Judge Barnard and that before this Park gets beyond its present stage—a park on paper—there will be a long and hotly contested litigation in the courts in regard to it.

Reconstruction in France.

At the present moment France is astir in consequence of her municipal elections. These elections will result in a fresh expression of the sentiments of the French people, and of course must exercise a potent influence on the policy of the government. The supplementary elections encouraged M. Thiers in his policy of delay. It remains to be seen what will follow from the municipal elections. Some facts in connection with the recent elections deserve to be noted. It is most significant that M. Gambetta has been sent to the Assembly by four different constituencies—Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux and the Department of the Var. It is also significant that M. Rouher, so recently omnipotent in France, was defeated by a crushing majority in the Charente, where it was supposed he would have but slight opposition. Of the one hundred and seventeen vacancies ninety-one have been filled by men who declare themselves to be moderate republicans and supporters of M. Thiers. Only one legitimist and one monarchist found a place. The Assembly will soon adjourn until October, and during the interval we are likely to hear something of the plans of the various parties. It is rumored that Thiers, encouraged by the late elections, means to retain in office MM. Favre, Simon and Picard, and that Gambetta, after he has organized the left, will be taken into the Ministry. For the present the tide is more in favor of the republic than it has been since the re-establishment of order. The monarchists are not inactive, neither are the imperialists; but M. Thiers is unquestionably popular as the Executive Chief. Things are safe until October. After that, with such men as M. Rouher and M. Ledru-Rollin in the Assembly and Gambetta trying to lead the left, we may look with confidence for something like life.

The Southern Democracy.

The democracy down South are in a transition state. The "new departure" has caused a great commotion among them, from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, and from the Chesapeake to the wild woods of Arkansas. In Maryland, the other day, in their State Convention, the democrats, not being fully prepared to take the new or to abandon their old departure, compromised the matter by splitting the difference, and they contrived to split it by doing without a platform of any sort. This ought to be satisfactory to all the party, for it leaves the Bourbons and the progressives each to take their own course. This is as much as could be expected from the Maryland democrats at their first Convention on the new departure, with all their "time-honored democratic principles" against the "blasted nigger;" but in or before the month of July, 1872, they will doubtless, with a mighty effort, gulp him down, though it may be as the whale swallowed Jonah, only to gulp him up again.

In Virginia the democrats, under their reconstructed title of the conservative party, are to have a State Convention in August for the purpose of a party reorganization. They accepted the situation in accepting the reconstruction of their State according to the terms of Congress. What they mean, therefore, by a reorganization of the party we are left to conjecture. We suspect, however, that they mean to drop the slow coach called the conservative party, and to reproclaim themselves as belonging to the national democratic party on the new departure, with some reservations in favor of the time-honored principles of Jefferson and the resolutions of '98 and '99.

In North Carolina the democracy are evidently resolved upon a reconstruction of the State which may bring them into collision with Congress, and the political excitement throughout the Commonwealth keeps open the field for the Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux desperadoes and outlaws of all descriptions.

In South Carolina the chivalry are under the despotic sway of Sambo, and with four hundred thousand "niggers" in the State against three hundred thousand whites, including the landholders, we can't perceive how Sambo is to be ruled out. The Palmetto chivalry, however, would have their Southern confederacy, and in their late slaves, lifted up to be their masters, they have their reward.

In Georgia Mr. Alexander H. Stephens and the fiery Toombs, who is himself a magazine of skyrockets and Chinese crackers, have, in the wake of Jeff Davis and the "lost cause," been playing the mischief with the "new departure." They will have a party of their own on the "old departure." And the spirit and the men for a similar movement are waking up in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. There are some democratic bolters against the "folly of Vallandigham" in Tennessee; but the active managers of the party in that State have learned a world of wisdom from "Andy Johnson," and are not going back to those democratic principles which were swept away and buried by the Deluge.

Kentucky, of all the Southern States, is the greatest puzzle to the political philosophers. First, her neutrality in the rebellion, and then her two State governments, one Union and one rebel, gave "Honest Old Abe Lincoln" more trouble than Louisiana, shutting up the mouths of the Mississippi, or Virginia thundering at the gates of Washington. The divided allegiance of Kentucky, between the Union and the Southern confederacy in the war, was a puzzle; but with the return of her rebel soldiers after the war she became a case for reconstruction. Left to herself, however, she has drifted slowly along, until now we find her democracy accepting the new and fighting for the old departure. All taken together, including those of Kentucky, we apprehend that the Southern democracy will make a lively time of it in the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1872.

TEXAS appears to be perfectly satisfied with her present limited banking facilities. Since the passage of the act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the issue of fifty-four millions of dollars additional circulation in the Western and Southern States the banking circulation in Texas has been increased but one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

The Board of Health and the Tenement Houses.

A number of families have just been removed from the five-story tenement house in Cherry street called Gotham court, in order that it might undergo disinfection and fumigation. This den surpasses in filth and wretchedness the dirtiest cellar in the Seven Dials. It is a huge towering pile, five stories high, and every avenue or corridor running through it is as foul as Vulcan's stithy and every breath of air to be found under its roof is tainted and rendered thick with foul poisons. Yet here children were being reared, and men and women existed, and even clung to their rank sty as if they enjoyed happiness and health there, when the health officers came to take them out of it. This Gotham court is probably the most noisome tenement house in the city, and yet to some degree, and in many instances to a degree almost as replete with disease and foulness, every tenement house in the city partakes of the worst and most deadly characteristics of this Gotham court.

There are 20,000 tenement houses in New York city, and in these fully half a million people are crowded; but some of them are of a sort that deserve some better name than that of tenements. Some of them are inhabited by only three or four families—the families of mechanics and skilled workmen, whose incomes permit them, by close saving, to live in flats and take care, to some extent, of the health and morals of their children by keeping them out of the dirtier crowds of tenement house families, and yet will not allow of their living altogether to themselves or in the cleaner thoroughfares devoted especially to millionaires. These are not, however, a majority of the tenement houses. The greater portion of them are huge barracks, littered all over with dirt and festering humanity, something like the plague spot that is called Gotham court. There are two hundred and ninety-four thousand persons living in such as these in New York city, according to the report of the Board of Health. The death rate, taking the average of all these, is seven per cent per annum, while the rate of social destruction—crime engendered by the pestilent associations among the mass—is beyond calculation. It is probable that seven-tenths of all the crimes committed in New York city—the murders and burglaries and those other demoralizing crimes that are included in beggary and prostitution—spring from the training of tenement houses. From these also spring the foul gases that make our epidemics, the seeds of infection that produce cholera and fevers, the deadly blights that maim and degrade the children of our very poor.

As the great evil of the metropolis the tenement house system calls for some immediate and great remedy. The action of the Board of Health will not cure the evil any more than it will permanently cure Gotham court. It will give that place a slight scrubbing, which it will have forgotten in a week. There needs something more than partial disinfectants. There is required some means of attracting the wretches in these dens to other localities. It is thought that the Viaduct Railway and the numerous other rapid transit schemes, by which the poorest of our populace may contrive to go further away from the busy marts, may effect a change for the better in the matter, but it is a change that will hardly be noticeable. Until North and East River are bridged at every cross street of the city, and the great barriers of water that now circumscribe the limits of the metropolis are substantially removed, the wretchedly poor of the city must herd together like wild beasts for the bare maintenance of life.

Another Land to Conquer.

Levuka, Ovalau, of the Fiji group, exports nine thousand bales of cotton of the best sea island quality—better, it is said, than that of South Carolina—per year. It has a newspaper called the *Fiji Times*, whose columns are well filled with advertisements, and whose motto is—"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I." Among the advertisements is one headed—"San Francisco and overland to England." The natives wear for dresses the satin-like bark of a tree, which, it is thought, might be successfully used in the manufacture of printing paper. But isn't this rather "too thin?" Levuka is becoming a port of considerable importance as a coaling station since the establishment of the line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco. In the number of the *Times* before us we notice a column of maritime news under the head of "Dates of Departures of Labor Vessels." That may be considered a "new name for it," when we read that a number of vessels have sailed on a "labor cruise"—that is, to pick up laborers wherever they can "gather them in" from among the adjacent islands. The laborer is, of course, worthy of his hire, and in the Fijis the Europeans rope him in according to the higher law. The principal civilized occupants of the island consist of about fourteen hundred Englishmen and some forty Americans—one of whom, a New York boy, has just returned home after twenty-three years' absence among the Fijis. How long will it be before some of our "manifest destiny" men will want to annex the group of Fiji Islands to the great American group of States?

THE FAMINE AND THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—The latest news from the East is of the most distressing character. Persia is suffering from that terrible visitation, the cholera. After months of famine, during which time the sufferings of the unfortunate Persians have been fearful in the extreme, the cholera now appears to complete their measure of misery. Dreadful, indeed, as were the sufferings of the people with the one, they will be increased tenfold now with the cholera extending and laying waste whole districts. Since 1817 we have had nothing so dreadful to record. It almost seems as if the cholera was again about to make its tour of death as it did in the first quarter of the present century.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, show a somewhat remarkable turn in the tide of emigration. The number of actual immigrants arriving at the port of New York during the period mentioned was 101,015, of whom 21,814 were natives of Germany, 26,149 were from Ireland, and 23,529 from England and other British localities.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GLADSTONE'S COUP D'ETAT.

Herald Special Report from London.

General Amazement at the Manner in Which the Purchase System Has Been Abolished.

The Vote of the House of Lords Anticipated.

The Action of the Government Severely Criticised.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from our correspondent:—

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

There is great excitement among the intelligent classes at the extraordinary action of the government regarding the bill for the reorganization of the British army.

The most important part of the bill, the abolishment of the purchase system, was approved by the House of Commons.

But the vote in the House of Lords was not on the main issue, now intended to be final.

ANTICIPATING THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

The Lords by their vote only rejected the amendment which had been made in the House of Commons, without taking action with regard to the rest of the bill.

The government thereupon assumed that the House of Lords was not opposed to the principal measure of the bill, and abolished the purchase system by the royal prerogative for the regulation of the army.

THE TIMES severe ON MR. GLADSTONE.

The London *Times* says the act of the Ministers abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions by royal warrant is a violent wrench of the constitution and a wanton setting aside of the will of the House of Lords.

The London *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords will, in their future action, think of the effect upon the officers of the army, rather than the indignity to their own privileges.

THE DAILY NEWS IN FAVOR OF GLADSTONE'S MEASURE.

The London *Daily News* approves the conduct of the government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

THE TELEGRAPH EULOGIZING THE MINISTRY.

The London *Telegraph* is exultant over the action of the Ministry, and says that Mr. Gladstone will be the more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons, in securing the harvest of its laborious session, and for reorganizing the defences of the country and guarding the interests of the army.

THE POST AND STANDARD CENSURE THE COURSE OF THE MINISTRY.

The London *Post* says the course of the government thus been somewhat unconstitutional, bringing, it believes, Parliament into contempt before the people.

MRS. GAMP INDIGNANT.

The London *Standard* asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of Parliament, wasting its time and precipitating a constitutional crisis.

MR. DISRAELI'S OPINION OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, criticises the Ministry for appealing to the prerogative of the Crown, and says that the question might have been settled without recording to such an extreme measure.

THE QUEEN'S WARRANT BEFORE THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, laid on the table the Queen's warrant abolishing the system of purchase of army commissions.

NAPOLEON.

His Visit to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to the Woolwich Arsenal and Dock Yard. He was accompanied by the Prince Imperial.

THE RUSSIAN PRINCES.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine in England—Grand Duke Alexis' Squadron Fitting Out at Cronstadt.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in this city on a visit to the royal family of England. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael are also expected.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

A naval squadron is fitting out at Cronstadt to accompany the Grand Duke Alexis to America.

BUENOS AYRES.

The Yellow Fever Entirely Disappeared.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to June 25 represent that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the city.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Official Announcement of the New Cabinet Formed by Marshal Serrano.

The Cause of the Ministerial Resignation.

Shall the International Society be Suppressed or Not?

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORTES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch has been received from the HERALD correspondent at the capital of Spain:—

MADRID, July 20, 1871.

The formation of a new Cabinet has been officially announced.

The Ministerial crisis was brought about through dissensions regarding the International Society.

MARSHAL SERRANO DOWN ON THE INTERNATIONAL.

Marshal Serrano persisted in proposing rigorous measures against the members of the International. He held that it was necessary for the welfare of the country that this revolutionary organization should be put down and all its prominent members ordered to leave the country.

ZORILLA IN FAVOR OF A CONCILIATORY POLICY.

Minister Zorilla and two of his colleagues opposed the motion, expressing an opinion that the importance of the International Society had been exaggerated and that no danger was threatening from that organization.

Further discussions widened the breach still more and led to the resignation of the whole Ministry, which was accepted by the King.

HOW THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION WAS RECEIVED IN THE CORTES.

There was great uproar in the Cortes when the news of the resignation of the Cabinet was communicated, but after some remarks from the Ministerial benches the excitement calmed down.

A message was received from the King saying that a new Ministry would be formed within twenty-four hours. The Cortes thereupon suspended its session until a new Cabinet is chosen.

THE NEW CABINET.

Marshal Serrano, who has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, has already designated the following members:—

Minister of Justice.....Señor Gomez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.Señor Candan.
Minister of Marine.....Admiral Malcampo.
Minister of Finance.....Señor Camadro.

ENGLAND.

The Engineers' Strike—No Compromise.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 20, 1871.

PROPOSING A COMPROMISE.

The engineers on strike at Newcastle held a meeting to-day and resolved to make no compromise with their employers.

TRAIN HAS HIS "PLAN."

George Francis Train lectured at Cork last night and explained his plans for the invasion of Germany.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the growing crops.

UNIFORM IMPORT DUTIES.

Proposed Conference of the European Powers on the Subject.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A conference of all the European Powers will, it is reported, shortly be held for the purpose of agreeing upon a system of uniform import duties.

FIRE IN LISBON.

Lives Lost in the Flames and Heavy Loss of Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

A very destructive fire occurred yesterday in Lisbon. Several perished in the flames.

The value of the property destroyed cannot yet be estimated, but it is very large. Several public buildings and nearly all the houses of one street have been consumed by the flames.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 21, 1871.

Despatches from the East represent that the cholera prevails alarmingly in Persia and that the ravages caused by the disease are dreadful.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 21—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92¾; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 91¾; ten-forties, 91¾.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, July 21.—Rentes, 56f. 25c.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,200,000f. since last week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed with a hardening tendency, middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 490,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT, MANCHESTER, July 21, 1871.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.—LONDON, July 21.—Evening.—Linseed oil, 28s. per ton. Common rosin, 7s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 10½d. a 11d. per gallon; refined, 1s. a 1s. 2d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21—Evening.—Linseed oil, 28s. per ton.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Wheat, 10s. a 10s. 2d. per cental for No. 2 red Western spring and 10s. 10d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 12,000 American. Flour, 25s. per bbl. for Western canal.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, July 21, 1871.

Arrived.	*From.*	*Sailing.*	*Date of Bales of Cotton.*
Ship Sunrise	Galveston	June 7	8,454
and Washington	New York	June 28	128

GERMANY.

The Reorganization of Alsace and Lorraine.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, July 21, 1871.

Several decrees are published to-day organizing courts of law in Alsace and Lorraine.

AUSTRIA.

The New Governor of Galicia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, July 21, 1871.

Count Agenor Goluchowski has been appointed Governor of Galicia.

FILIBUSTERS FOR CUBA.

Canada Taking a Hand in the Cuban War—Two Hundred Recruits Enlisted in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 21, 1871.

It has just become known that an agent of the New York Cuban Junta has been in Montreal, recruiting for an expedition, and that he has met with considerable success, having enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about 200 men. The officer who has charge of the Montreal Branch is Mr. Ben Wood, Major of the Prince of Wales Rifles. Captain Stormes of the Iowa corps, with two officers of the Victorias, are also engaged. They have succeeded in raising 200 men, many of whom are returned members of the Red River expedition. They are all hardy and desperate fellows, and determined to carry out the programme laid down for them. They are to receive $100 bounty before leaving Montreal, and on arriving in New York they are to receive six months' pay in advance. They will receive orders to start as soon as the steamer Virgin arrives in New York from Trinidad. It is said that a number of the Rochelegan Light Infantry have promised to enroll themselves in the expedition, but they are waiting for an advance payment. It is certain that a large number of desperate characters who are without money or employment, have been enlisted, and that they will leave this city as soon as they will receive orders. The authorities are apparently unaware of the affair.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California Democratic Quarrel Healed—Another Great Fire in Truckee City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21, 1871.

The democracy, hitherto divided into four factions, have agreed upon terms of peace, and promise to become united for the coming election.

Mrs. Bixby, otherwise Lisle Lester, who alleged that she had been knocked down and had her skull broken on account of the part she had taken in behalf of Mrs. Fair, declines to see the physician sent by the Chief of Police to ascertain the character and extent of her injuries, and claims to have received a threatening letter, sent from Oregon. The detectives are satisfied that the affair is nothing more than a cheap attempt to create sympathy for Mrs. Fair, the convicted murderess, on the ground that she is a persecuted woman.

The whole business portion of the city of Truckee, Cal., on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and the great lumber depot of the Sierra Nevada region, was burned again yesterday. The loss is immense.

Prince Shimidzen, of Japan, and suite went overland yesterday.

Captain Sorman, of the bark Glimpse, from Puget Sound, was stabbed, perhaps fatally, on board his vessel in the harbor here this morning by a sailor, whom, it is alleged, the captain knocked down for failing to awaken him at three, as ordered. Five sailors have been arrested as principals or accessories in the crime.

The first grand republican meeting of the campaign was held this evening.

LONG BRANCH.

A Quiet Day at the President's Cottage—The Approaching Ball at the Continental.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21, 1871.

President Grant remains at his cottage, receiving no visitors. On Wednesday next leading republicans of New York will be here and the President will hear them on affairs concerning that State.

The grand ball at the Continental Hotel to-morrow evening promises to be the great affair of the season. All the prominent persons here are invited. The dining room of the Continental will be used for the occasion.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

The Galena *Gazette* says a letter has been received from Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, which indicates beyond question that he will not come home this year. He is suffering from ague and is about to visit Carlsbad for the benefit of his health.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The horse disease has made its appearance in Portland, Me.

Two buildings in Naples, Me., were struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed.

William Brown, a brakeman, of Port Jervis, was killed on the railroad at Suffern on Thursday night.

L. Tilton, of Van Hornesville, N. Y., shot himself dead in the American Hotel at Fort Plain yesterday morning, while temporarily insane.

Edwin Peat, a watchmaker, of Oggensburg, N. Y., was killed yesterday by being crushed between two cars. D. M. Chapin narrowly escaped death from the same accident.

Colonel Henry D. Barnes, late Pension Agent, formerly Postmaster at Detroit, and at one time editor and proprietor of the Detroit Free Press, committed suicide near that city yesterday.

Florence Mitchell, of Litchfield, Minn., a school teacher of highly respectable parentage, and who has heretofore borne a respectable reputation, was arrested a few days since for infanticide. The evidence against her was very strong, as the dead child was found in her trunk. After a hearing of the case before Justice Young the young lady was discharged.

FRANCE.

Reported Resignation of the Orleans Princes as Deputies of the Assembly.

The Municipal Elections Contested by the Reds.

PARIS STILL IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Germans Evacuating the North of France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 21, 1871.

It is rumored that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

THIERS SEEKING RECREATION.

President Thiers will shortly leave Paris for one of the watering places.

THE POLICE NOT YET REORGANIZED.

In the Assembly to-day Minister Lambrecht explained that the state of siege was still maintained in Paris because the reorganization of the police had not yet been completed.

THE REDS AT WORK.

The radicals are actively canvassing for the municipal elections to be held next Sunday.

THIERS A PERSISTENT PROTECTIONIST.

Notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee of the Assembly M. Thiers intends to defend his policy of protection before the Assembly.

EXCITING ELECTIONS.

The contest for the municipal elections appointed for next week grows more severe and exciting.

DO PROTECT THE POPE.

Le Monde, the ultra Catholic organ, demands that the government support the Pope in the exercise of his temporal rights.

THE GERMANS EVACUATING THE NORTH.

The Prussian troops have received orders from Berlin to evacuate the cities of Amiens and Rouen, and the departments of the Somme, Lower Seine and Eure.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Criminal proceedings have been commenced against the *Avenir National* for calumniating the government.

General Denny has been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Prussians will evacuate the city of Rouen to-morrow.

THIERS.

Conversations with the President of the French Republic.

His Opinion of the Orleans Princes—He Doubts the Legitimists and Believes the Bonapartes Dead—Ungenerous Treatment by Bismarck—No More War Estimates.

PARIS, July 4, 1871.

Perhaps if the world understood M. Thiers better it would more respect his present position, and would not regard him as merely holding on to the name of republic while watching the opportunity to cheat what must now be accepted as the general aspiration of France for that form of government. It is with a view to give a correct insight into his real thoughts than seems to be current that I jot down the result, in a summary, rambling way, of several recent conversations with this remarkably interesting man. And first for his much misunderstood relations with the Orleans Princes. He has for these gentlemen

"UNE TENDRE SOLICITUDE."

He loves them as though they were his children, but he has felt assured the moment was not propitious for any claim on their part to the throne, and he could not lend them his influence, as he appreciated the fact that to run counter to the strong republican tendency of the nation was to insure a terrible civil war. As the result of much attention paid to the matter

M. THIERS BECAME CONVINCED

last fall that throughout France a republican feeling was predominant. He was much struck to observe this to be the case in the army also, and as he knew that the majority of the Orleanists would deplore any action on the part of the Princes likely to render them unpopular, he has all along counselled their remaining quiet. It is only just to say that none of the Princes have evinced the slightest desire to force matters. They but wished to reside in France. It is affecting to see those exiles so absolutely satisfied with the mere freedom to come and go at pleasure. They love France too much, M. Thiers feels sure, to endanger her peace, more especially at such a moment. This answer they have made to all those more ardent adherents o. theirs who urged the issue of programmes and the like. They but ask to

SERVE FRANCE, NOT RULE HER.

Secure in the honesty of their intentions, the real and unaffected patriotism of them all, M. Thiers has had great pleasure in receiving the Princes. He was prudent enough, however, while inviting them, to invite at the same time the most marked among the republican Deputies. This was done to prevent the comments which it was known the legitimist organs and the Bonaparte organs would surely make. It is false that M. Thiers demanded a promise from the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville that they would not take their seats in the Assembly when the elections were validated. M. Thiers deems their right unquestionable, and anticipates not the slightest danger from their presence, certainly not from their actions. In fact he deems it wiser the Princes should be seen everywhere. "The more they mingle with the people the more will the latter learn to esteem them and the less will they fear political manœuvres on their part," says M. Thiers; and he adds:—"They are not parties from whom we may expect *coup d'etats*; they are too honest, too straightforward for that."

He has

LESS CONFIDENCE IN THE LEGITIMISTS,

and less liking for them, and watches them closely. It was in this duty of watchfulness that he checked the eager recruiting of General the Baron de Cazatte, who was raising a strong legion in Brittany.

THE ELECTIONS.

The result, so far as known, of the elections, affords immense pleasure to M. Thiers, who, by the advent of so many new supporters in the Assembly, is more than ever master of the situation. He thinks that this unequivocal expression of the desires and tendencies of France proves the hostility of the successful establishment of a "moderate republic" here, and will bend his whole energies to its accomplishment. He is sincerely desirous of gratifying the "majority" and will strive against all or any attempt at reviving monarchical institutions.

M. Thiers is pleased to see the country

PRONOUNCE SO COMPLETELY AGAINST THE BONAPARTES.

In the case of Monsieur Rodier, to secure whose election a million of francs were expended, the defeat is marked and will doubtless crush the hopes of even the most sanguine adherents of the ex-Emperor. M. Thiers considers that all danger from that quarter is averted, and will now labor heartily for the utmost republican foundation. He is strongly in favor of the return of the Assembly to Paris. He bitterly deprecates

ADVANTAGE TAKEN BY BISMARCK

of the troubles which the Communists made for the government of France, and is pained to hear so constantly of the cruelties of the Prussians in the invaded districts. He has directed that strenuous representations be made on the subject, and complained personally a few days since to General Clinice, the Prussian Commander at St. Denis, who was paying him a visit.

NO MORE WAR ESTIMATES.

M. Thiers will not have any of the estimates of the War Department renewed, and is, above all, desirous that the new and extensive fortifications to be erected around Paris be at once commenced. At his orders the surveys have been made, and I am assured that in some places the military engineers are already at work.

THE AMOUNT OF LABOR

gone through with by M. Thiers is enormous, but he is in excellent spirits. The success of the Iona cheered him, and now the result of the elections gives him renewed vigor. He receives daily, from all parts of the country, the strongest and in many cases the most unexpected adhesions.

Personal Intelligence.

Rear Admiral Davis, of the United States Navy, is at present quartered at the Brevoort House.

Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is among the late arrivals at the Astor House.

General W. H. H. Terrill, of the United States Army, is occupying quarters at the Gilsey House, as are also General G. J. Magee, of Schuyler county, New York, and Mr. J. Morgan Richards, of London.

Judge A. G. Brice, of North Carolina; General Daniel Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio; Messrs. C. H. Sherrill, of Washington; C. C. Gilman, of Iowa; P. V. Kellogg, of Chicago, and Colonel John Bennett, of Syracuse, are among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Brown, of St. Louis, is domiciled at the Brevoort.

General Holcombe and Commodore H. M. Twombley, of Salt Lake City, together with Captain Henry Norton, of Omaha, are Christianizing and civilizing at the Sturtevant.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of high barometer has extended over the country during Friday afternoon north and west of the Blue Ridge and Pennsylvania. The area of lowest pressure is on the Atlantic coast. The temperature remains quite low on the Lakes. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Middle States; light winds and calms elsewhere. An area of rain and cloud has passed during Friday from the Ohio valley and lower lakes southeastward to the middle Atlantic. Clear and pleasant weather now prevails generally east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting in New Jersey.

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Saturday very generally from Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, with light winds from the northwest and southwest.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
3 A. M..... 81	71	3 P. M..... 93	82
6 A. M..... 85	70	6 P. M..... 91½	78
9 A. M..... 82½	76	9 P. M..... 87	71
12 M..... 84	79	12 P. M..... 85	72

Average temperature yesterday..... 74½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 85½

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Malicious Slander Refuted.

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

The following will appear in to-morrow's *Avalanche*:—

MEMPHIS, July 21, 1871.

Before and since my arrival in Memphis this day my attention has been called to slanderous articles in certain rabid newspapers, which attack my private character in connection with that of a lady who, it is falsely stated, was travelling under my charge. It is deemed due to myself, as well as to my personal friends, to state unequivocally and without delay that the story, in the whole and in all its essential parts, is unmistakably the instigation of malice and is hereby pronounced utterly false.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KU KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

A Full Exposure of the Kentucky Ku Kluxes.

Outrages in Estille County—Attack on a Negro Cabin—One Ku Klux Killed—A Member Turns State's Evidence—A State Senator Implicated—Oaths, Signs and Passwords of the Order.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21, 1871.

Nineteen were brought before United States Commissioner Beatty to-day, charged with being concerned in recent Ku Klux outrages near Fitchburg Estille county, Ky., in which one man was killed and several wounded, all of the Ku Klux party.

Barry Vaughan, one of the negroes Ku Klux'd, testified to an attack on his house, in which one of the Ku Klux was killed, and recognized one of the prisoners as engaged in it.

Thomas Payne, one of the Ku Klux party, gave State's evidence. He said he belonged to a Ku Klux gang, and had joined it to escape their persecutions. He was with the party who attacked Vaughan's house, and pointed out six of the prisoners whom he recognized in the party, and mentioned the names of a number of others not present. He had been warned by them to leave the State and his house had been searched for him. He had joined the band to escape injury and learn all about them, so that he could inform on them and get satisfaction for his wrongs. He told of several bands of Ku Klux in Estille county organized and under orders of their leaders. He repeated several instances of outrages by them when he was forced to be present.

It appears that the cause of their organization, which is known to exist only in the mining district of Estille and Powell counties, was the entrance of an Ohio company into the district, who employed a large number of negro hands, thus arousing jealousy and ill feeling among the whites in that vicinity. Payne's evidence, it true, is most important, as it is the first instance of a so-called Ku Klux exposing his organization and companions.

It is stated that Cockerill, a member of the Kentucky State Senate, is at the bottom of the organization. He was frequently referred to by the members as their leader, and it seemed to be generally understood among them that he was a prominent mover in their affairs. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each to answer at the October term of the federal Court.

Payne was interviewed this evening and gave an account of the secrets of the Klan, as follows:—"I first signified my intention of joining the band to Henry Adams, working in the same drift with me. He took me to the middle of the drift and in the presence of John Partridge, after asking me to put my left hand on my heart and hold up my right, he administered the following oath:—

You do solemnly swear you will not reveal a sign or password of this secret organization to which you now attach yourself; also, you will aid and assist any brother in any difficulty in which he may become involved, and you will support the democracy; and may you suffer your body to be cut in four parts and cast to the four quarters of the earth before you will reveal a sign or password of this secret organization.

There was also something about negroes in it. Adams also gave me signs and passwords to recognize a brother at a distance. We raise the hat with the right hand, pull the brim down over the right eye. The answer is the same with the left hand. Both then draw their left hands across their mouths, as if washing, and strike their breasts with their right. The grips are made by grasping hands in the usual manner, with the thumb pressing slightly between the other's thumb and forefinger, saying, "I am all right; how are you?" He answers, "I am all right." I reply, "How may I know you are all right?" He answers, "By word or or letter." "I ask, "Which do you prefer?" He may call for either. If he asks for a letter I tell him, "Spell." He says, "S?" I say "A;" he says, "A?" I say, "P;" he says, "U?" I say, "P;" he says, spelling out, "Stop up," which is the text word of the order. I get into a difficulty and am overpowered, and desire to know if my brother is present. I lock arms across my breast as if cold, saying I wish I knew if any of St. Mary's children were about. If any brother is about he will come to my aid. If my opponent be a member of the band he will immediately desist. When travelling at night, on meeting a person and desiring to know if he is a brother, I say "hail!" and give a loud slap with my hand on my thigh. He answers with two slaps. When it is desired by the captain to call a meeting he sends the Marshal to notify each member. The place of meeting is always in some dense wood, without fire or light of any kind. No man must leave home for the place of meeting before dark. When the meeting is assembled and the roll called the absentees are sent for, and failed to come under arrest. No suit is ever made unless every member of the band is along.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in West Forty-Seventh Street.

At fifteen minutes before nine o'clock last night a fire broke out in the boiler room of the two story building Nos. 628 and 630 West Forty-seventh street, occupied by Kenny & Clark as a planing mill. The front of the building was of corrugated iron, the balance being of wood. Their stock and building were damaged about $20,000 and were fully covered by insurance. The adjoining building, Nos. 622, 624 and 626, a large five story brick building, occupied by C. P. Hicking as a sheepskin and morocco manufactory, was damaged about $5,000, in consequence of the flames extending to the top floor. The dwelling house of Thomas Ing, on the opposite side of the street, was damaged $600. The adjoining building, No. 627, occupied on the ground floor by John Darragh as a stable and the upper portion as a tenement house, was damaged $1,500 on building and $1,000 in furniture. Darragh, with the assistance of a detachment of police under command of Captain Killaley, of the Twenty-second precinct, succeeded in getting all his horses from the burning building. The stable of Henry Buchin, No. 629, was damaged $500. The rear of the above building was occupied by James Donavan as a slaughter house, and was damaged $500. John W. Stevens & Brothers' lumber yard, at Nos. 632 and 634, was damaged $5,000. The rear of Nos. 647 and 645, occupied as a rawhide manufactory, was also damaged $2,500. The cause of the fire and amount of insurance could not be ascertained last night.

Destruction of a Factory in Flushing.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a fire broke out in Christie's sash and blind factory, near the Main street depot, and, although the Fire Department was promptly on hand, on account of the want of water the building, together with a large portion of the stock was a total loss. The fire communicated to the dwelling of John Sharkey, adjoining, which was also destroyed. Mr. Christie's loss was about $5,000, and Mr. Sharkey's between $3,000 and $4,000. Both buildings were insured for about half their value. The Fire Department is in good condition and discipline, but would be nearly useless in most cases of fire on account of the impossibility of obtaining water.

Burning of a Cotton Mill Near Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 21, 1871.

The cotton mill of Alexander Abbott, at Valatie, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with its contents. The loss is $60,000; insured for $30,000, in New York, Providence and Hartford companies. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Manufacturing Credit—An Insight Into the Workings of a Western Commercial Agency.

ST. LOUIS, July 21, 1871.

The case of Mellier vs. Shepherd, Manager of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, was before the Circuit Court yesterday, the hearing being on the motion of defendant to dissolve the injunction granted a few days ago enjoining the circulation of the July number of *Bradstreet's Commercial Reports*, on the ground of the false and injurious rating of the plaintiff. Several witnesses testified to the solvency of Mr. Mellier, his business qualifications, integrity, &c.; also that he is doing a large and prosperous business.

Mr. King, formerly an employé of the agency, testified to the mode of transacting the business of the agency. He said that most of the reports were manufactured in the office. From the time Mr. Shepherd took charge the reports were based on the old reports. The city reports were all copied into the letter book, and then forwarded to New York. A book called the "Black Book" was kept, in which all unfavorable reports were copied. Every one in the office had access to this book. He testified that Bradstreet's agency was partial to subscribers, and that a gold-headed cane would often raise a man's rating. The plaintiff had been reduced from the rating of "G. D. D." a very high rating, to "D. D." which meant that he was doing business with a capital of less than $500. Subscription to the agency generally meant an increase of credit. The witness further stated that he had manufactured hundreds of reports himself.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN NEW JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN, July 21, 1871.

A collision occurred at five o'clock this afternoon at Hinchman's mills, six miles west of here, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between a freight train going west and a coal train bound east. Both engines came together while going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, the engine of the coal train completely demolishing the other and so remaining. The engineers and firemen had time to jump and escaped uninjured. No one was hurt. The engines and three freight and twenty coal cars are completely ruined.

WASHINGTON.

Statistics of Immigration at the Port of New York.

Aggregate Circulation of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1871.

New York Immigration Statistics.

The official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending June 30, 1871, the total number of passengers arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries was 107,114, of whom 66,213 were males and 42,901 females. Of the total number arrived 101,015 were actual immigrants—males, 60,035; females, 40,980. Ages—Under fifteen, 19,812; fifteen and under forty, 71,055; forty and upwards, 10,147. The deaths on the voyage were ninety-two, of whom fifty-four were males and thirty-eight females. The principal nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:—England, 17,845; Scotland, 4,613; Wales, 399; Ireland, 22,146; Great Britain, locality unknown, 6,672; Germany, 20,314; Austria, 1,983; Sweden, 5,127; Norway, 1,286; Denmark, 1,143; France, 849; Switzerland, 1,365; Spain, 104; Italy, 8,671; Holland, 499; Belgium, 78; Russia, 295; Poland, 158; Cuba, 481; Bermuda, 77.

National Bank Circulation.

The total circulation issued to the national banks to date is $319,686,990. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation and the establishment of gold national banks, to which circulation can be issued upon the deposit of United States bonds at the rate of eighty per cent upon the par value thereof. Since the passage of the act circulation has been issued to the following States:—Virginia, $744,000; Illinois, $3,000; West Virginia, $950,000; $1,174,000; Wisconsin, $334,000; Ohio, $1,760,000; Tennessee, $1,350,000; Iowa, $1,070,000; Louisiana, $1,200,000; Minnesota, $380,000; Georgia, $561,000; Kansas, $176,100; North Carolina, $300,000; Missouri, $1,220,000; South Carolina, $155,000; Nebraska, $212,000; Texas, $345,000; Colorado, $61,000; New Mexico, $155,000; Oregon, $137,000; Alabama, $260,000; California, $2,235. The law requires that one-half of the increased circulation shall be apportioned among those States not having an excess already, according to population, and one-half according to the existing banking capital, resources and wants of each State or Territory. The census returns of the valuation of property and banking capital have not yet been received, and the proportion of circulation for the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois cannot probably be ascertained with any accuracy until about the 1st of October. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient circulation for all of the Southern and Western States when the full census returns are received. No additional circulation can be issued to the Eastern and Middle States.

Commerce of Australasia—Subsidy for the American Steamers.

A statement has been completed at the Treasury Department from the latest statistics showing the imports into Australia and New Zealand, as follows:—From Great Britain, £17,924,420; from the United States, £1,354,385; all other countries, £3,812,478. Stated by percentage they are as follows:—From Great Britain, seventy-seven and six-tenths; from the United States, five and five-tenths; all other countries, sixteen and six-tenths. The Parliament of New South Wales has recently voted a subsidy of $75,000 to a monthly line of American steamers between San Francisco and Sydney. The imports of Australia and New Zealand being largely manufactured goods it is believed that a very large and profitable commerce will spring up with our Western coast, and if Congress made provision for a line of steamers they would be fully sustained.

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were:—Currency, $3,213,000; coin, $33,000,000; certificates, $11,130,000.

Personal.

A letter received from General Spinner, dated Berlin, July 1, says that he was to dine with Minister Bancroft the next day, in company with the Rothschilds and other bankers, to talk over the new American loan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From D. Appleton & Co.—"Hours of Exercise in the Alps." By John Tyndall, LL.D., F. R. S.; "Almost Faultless." A story of the present day; "*Appleton's Journal*"—monthly part.

From Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.—"The Federal Government: Its Officers and Their Duties." By Ransom H. Gillet.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 22.

1870—Napoleon, in responding to an address from the members of the legislative body, says, "War is right when waged with the assent of the country."

1864—Battle of Decatur, Ga.; rebel General Hood's forces attacked General Sherman's troops and were repulsed after a severe battle; General J. B. McPherson, of the Union army, was among the killed.

1812—Battle of Salamanca, Spain; British, under Wellington, defeated the French forces commanded by Marshal Marmont.

1589—King Henry III. of France assassinated by a priest named Clement.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid Cartoon, "There's Music in the Air."—A Lively Serenade for Uncle Sam, together with the very latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including further particulars of Admiral Rodgers' Naval Operations in the Corea; Mario's Farewell to the Stage; Evangelization in Russia; the Twelfth of July Riot; Fatal Factionism; Execution of Henderson Young (negro) in North Carolina for Murder and Arson; the Baltimore Borgia; Horrible Domestic Tragedy and the Lawless Lowrys. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Criscadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Important to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

J. A. Gilka, Berlin Kummel,
For sale by
ADOLPH WOLFE,
sole agent in the United States.
New York, July 15, 1871.

On Marriage.—Essays on the Causes that interfere with MARRIAGE sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

The Number of People doing business this season is astonishing. It is consoling to make the trip to know that they can make and comparatively inexpensive one, and being sea sick—we mean the trip to 818 Broadway and Fulton street—and always locate there when they went. A NOX in your mouth will do wonders.

"Vivrai!" those who can't afford another pleasant without danger of sickness, corner Broadway and Fulton street, do better on their return. Magician who restores

The Use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair RENEWER not only restores the hair to its natural color, but gives it a soft and healthy gloss.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet or Fancy Hard Wood Floors in great variety. Call and see them at 430 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE RIOT REVIEWED.

Official Report of Major General Shaler.

Full Details of the Plan of Military Operations.

Arraignment of Rioters in the Supreme Court.

Dismissal of Police Officer Logan.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM.

The interest created by the riot of the 12th instant is but slowly dying out. The official reports absorb much attention and are freely commented on, while meetings are being held and the course of the authorities denounced in expressive if not eloquent style. Below will be found the official report of Major General Shaler, giving a brief and succinct history of the trouble and the movements of the troops.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SHALER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 13, 1871.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 12th inst. I was personally waited upon by His Honor the Mayor, who informed me that on the evening of that day a police order would be issued to prevent any parades or processions upon Wednesday, the 12th inst., but that owing to the excited state of much of the populace there might nevertheless arise disturbances which might render the aid of the military necessary. Accordingly we examined section 242 of chapter 80 of the laws of 1870, and I received the following written communication under that law:—

New York, July 12, 1871.

In order that the police authorities of this city may be well and duly supported in the suppression of any disturbance of the peace of which we apprehend there will be danger on this day, I desire you to [illegible] at their armories for active service three regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

Very truly yours,
A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the city of New York.

To Major General ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant of the First division.

During the day of the 11th inst. I also received a verbal request from the President of the Police Department to furnish an increased force. On the 11th, at about midnight, I was further requested by His Excellency the Governor of the State to furnish all the military aid required in assistance of the civil authorities. In answer to these requisitions the following order was issued from these headquarters:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 10.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 11, 1871.
[Extract.]

* * * * * * *

II. In obedience to a requisition from the civil authorities the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories, in fatigue dress, fully armed and equipped for actual service on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at seven o'clock A. M.:—First regiment infantry, Sixth regiment infantry, Seventh regiment infantry, Eighth regiment infantry, Ninth regiment infantry, Eleventh regiment infantry, Twelfth regiment infantry, Twenty-second regiment infantry, Sixty-ninth regiment infantry, Seventy-first regiment infantry, Eighty-fourth regiment infantry, Washington Gray troop cavalry, Battery G, Battery A. The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition and the artillery with twenty rounds per gun.

* * * * * * *

By order of
Major General ALEXANDER SHALER,
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

At two A. M. on the 12th inst. I personally informed the Superintendent of Police of my action, and at six A. M. reported to the Commander-in-Chief in person, with a portion of my staff, at Police Headquarters.

The accompanying map, prepared as a part of this report, an examination of which is invited, will show the location of the forces under arms at seven A. M. The blue spots mark the quarters of the infantry regiments ordered on duty, the red those of the artillery and the orange those of the cavalry; the blue crosses the quarters of the infantry regiments and the orange cross that of the cavalry regiments, over which guards were placed.

In being apprehensive at Police Headquarters that the necessary withdrawal of most of the police force from the Thirty-first precinct would invite disorder along the line of the Bouwerie, it was deemed prudent to establish an armed force in the vicinity of Cooper Park, and to secure the greatest amount of protection with the least number of men a regiment armed with breech-loaders and a squadron of cavalry were despatched by the service of the following orders at half-past seven A. M.:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 11.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 12, 1871.

I. The commanding officer of the Washington Gray Troop will report immediately with his command to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment infantry, at the armory of the regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway.

* * * * * * *

By order of
Major General ALEXANDER SHALER,
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 12, 1871.

Lieutenant Colonel GERHARD D. WOLCOTT, Commanding Seventy-first regiment:—

COLONEL.—Upon the receipt of this you will march your command up the Bouwerie to the Thirty-first precinct police station, in 30th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and put yourself in communication with Captain Hedges or other police officer in charge. You will regulate your movements so as to support the police force in the discharge of their duties, and for this purpose you will confer with the officer in command and keep yourself informed as to his movements.

The service which is required of you is, as you will appreciate, one of a delicate nature and one in which you must be guided by circumstances and your own judgment. The police will endeavor to preserve the peace, and will only resort to force to aid them in the discharge of their duties. You will keep your command in the ranks and see that the men behave quietly and orderly and not allow any straggling, so that they can be used at a moment's notice.

If, [illegible] to some detachments to any point you will send them in a sufficiently large force to secure order, if possible without resorting to the use of arms.

You will not use them unless it becomes absolutely necessary to put down a riot or disturbance, and then you are expected to act with coolness and firmness. No positive orders can be given to guide you in your actions, but you must be governed by the exigencies of the case, and your authority is, therefore, necessarily discretionary. The Washington Gray Troop of cavalry has been directed to report to you. It will accompany you with your command and be under your orders.

By order,
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

At the same hour Colonel Scott, of the Eighth regiment, was ordered to occupy the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, with about three-fourths of his command, for the purpose of protecting the building and its contents, and of supporting the two batteries assembled there, should their services be required.

The balance of the Eighth regiment were left for the protection of their own armory.

Colonel Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, was ordered to occupy the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, with his command, leaving about forty men for the protection of his armory, and detailing an equal number for the care of the Seventy-first regiment armory.

The commanding officer of the Fifth regiment stationed forty men in the armory of his regiment, in Mercer street, near Bowery, and an equal number in the armory of the First and Third cavalry, at 37 and 39 Bowery.

The commanding officer of the Seventy-ninth battalion stationed one company in the armory, corner of Greene and Houston streets. The commanding officer of the Ninety-sixth regiment stationed one company in the armory, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291 and 293 Bowery. At eight o'clock A. M. Brigadier Generals Varian and Ward, commanding the Third and First brigades, respectively of the First division, reported to me in person and were directed to establish their headquarters as follows:—General Varian at the armory of the Seventh regiment and General Ward at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment. They were requested to visit the armories of the regiments of their command and see that the instructions issued were observed and hold themselves and their staffs in readiness for any service.

In order that the excited condition of the public mind might not be aggravated by the presence of unarmed soldiers in the public streets and that the troops should be well in hand for prompt action the following circular was issued to all the commanding officers:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 12, 1871.
[Official and confidential.]

The Major General commanding directs that the ammunition be not distributed until orders to do so are received from large headquarters.

You will please form your companies as soon as the men arrive and keep them within the armory. Loitering about the doors and neighboring saloons will under no circumstances be permitted, if necessary to prevent. If appeal a provost guard will be detailed for disobedience. Men arrested by a provost guard will be returned for disobedience.

By order of Major General ALEXANDER SHALER.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

By nine o'clock A. M. reports received at headquarters of small bodies of armed men moving in various parts of the city became frequent. The first one of any magnitude or of positive seriousness was received about eight A. M., to the effect that a large crowd of evil disposed persons had made a demonstration at 42d street and Seventh avenue, and obliged all the workmen in that neighborhood to quit work and join their party. There being no available police force in that vicinity I despatched, at the request of the police authorities, Major Jussen, of my staff, with orders to the commanding officer of the Seventy-first regiment, stationed at Mott Haven, to at once move one wing of his regiment and the Washington Grey cavalry in the direction of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue. This movement was rapidly executed, but upon reaching Forty-second street information was received that the rioters had moved down through the Park. The infantry remained for a short time at 42d street and Eighth avenue and the cavalry at 42d street and Sixth avenue, and at eleven o'clock, after the rioters had moved down Third avenue, all the troops were returned to their armories by order.

About ten A. M. information was received that a considerable body of rioters was moving down Third avenue at Forty-sixth street, and that the workmen employed in laying Croton pipes had quit work and joined them. To suppress the disorder, if possible, and to disabuse the rioters of the impression that they were sustained by the military, Colonel Perley commanding, was ordered to move across and up the Third avenue at twelve M. Colonel Perley intercepted from the Nineteenth precinct station house, "Everything quiet," and he was, after consultation with the police authorities, instructed to return to the armory and keep a sharp lookout.

At half-past ten A. M. a call was made by an excited crowd to storm the arms stored in a deserted Roman headquarters in Avenue A, near Fourth street, and Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment, was ordered to detail two companies to co-operate with Captain Bogart, of the Eleventh precinct, in protecting them. These companies shortly afterwards reported back to their armory, the arms having been secured and removed to Police Headquarters by said men under Captain Bogart.

About the same hour an exciting report to the effect that an armed mob had attacked Second Avenue Cars was received, and a detachment of police was despatched by Superintendent Kelso to the eighteenth precinct. To support and co-operate with this detachment Colonel Seaver, of the Sixth regiment, was ordered to send four companies of his command to the Second avenue. The report proved unfounded, or at least was greatly exaggerated. The numerous details of policemen had reduced the force at headquarters so much that it was deemed necessary to reinforce it by a portion of the military. Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment, was therefore ordered to send two companies and occupy the second floor of the Headquarters building. These companies were commanded respectively by Captains Kip and Ely.

The reports from different parts of the city had now become most exciting in their character. One from the immediate vicinity of Headquarters brought in by detectives caused most remarkable. Was to the effect that an organized force, formed in companies with citizen commanding, having a leader with a drawn sword at their head, was moving down Prince street towards Bloomingdale. Instantly a plan of capture was determined upon. A body of policemen was to move down Mulberry street to Prince to meet the column; another body was to go down the Bowery to strike their rear, while a strong squad of detectives were to operate in making captures as circumstances would permit. To give more effect and render aid if required the Eighty-fourth regiment was moved from their armory at Fourth street down Broadway to Prince street, and the Eleventh regiment was moved from Delancey and Christie streets up the Bowery to Prince street. The rioters having received some information of entertained suspicions of an approaching movement on the part of the authorities, it marched off to another section of the city before the disposition made for discussion was consummated. Subsequently, however, a [illegible] number of captures were made by the police in the same neighborhood. While the regiments last named were on the march they were diverted to Police Headquarters. As soon as the Eighty-fourth regiment reached their armory their surplus arms were removed for safety to Police Headquarters.

A report was received about the same time, and since confirmed by the official report of the commanding officer of the regiment, that a body of about five hundred men were threatening the armory of the Fifth regiment in Mercer street near the Bowery. The building was occupied by a company placed there for its protection, and its presence deterred the mob from making an attack.

Information having been received about noon that the Orangemen had determined to parade, and that a considerable force would probably be required to aid the police in their protection, the Forty-fifth regiment and the balance of the Seventy-ninth battalion were ordered to assemble at their armories. A detachment of the latter was ordered to Police Headquarters, and after conducting a body of prisoners to the Fifteenth precinct station house was returned to its armory to protect the United States Army building, in which it is located. Colonel Smith, of the Third cavalry, was authorized to assemble a part of his command to relieve a company of the Fifth Cavalry in the protection of the cavalry armory. Major General Woodward, commanding Second Division, N. G., very kindly offered the services of one of his regiments, armed with breech-loaders, already assembled at their armory. Their services were accepted and they were marched to the armory of the Sixty-sixth regiment, in 23d Bowery, as a place most convenient of location and a good depôt to the movements about to be consummated. At half-past one o'clock P. M. arrangements having been made by the police authorities to protect the procession that was to form at two o'clock at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, and despite the support of the military, efforts were [illegible] to the [illegible] Orangemen, proceeding through Twenty-third street to Fifth avenue, down the same to Thirty-fourth street, to and around Washington Monument, down Fourth avenue to the junction of Third avenue without further disturbance than the occasional arrest of individuals on the sidewalk by the police. At the said junction the procession dismissed, and in accordance with your further instructions I disposed of the troops so as to enclose the space between Fourth and Eighth streets, and then cleared the space of the crowd assembled.

After remaining in the position mentioned about an hour and a half I gave directions to the several regiments to return to their armories and to hold themselves in readiness for further orders from your headquarters.

I cannot close without expressing my satisfaction at the alacrity and cheerfulness displayed by officers and men in obeying orders and giving me every assistance in their power; to the police for their hearty co-operation, and, lastly, to the men composing the procession for it must be said, to their credit, that not a word was spoken, no firearms displayed, or anything done by them which could be construed as a menace to any one, carrying out the instructions given them to the letter.

I have the honor to be, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. VARIAN, Brigadier General.

The firing referred to in General Varian's report was telegraphed to headquarters, with the additional information that large bodies of rioters were confronting the head of the column, impeding its advance. Upon this the First regiment infantry, Colonel Perley commanding, was ordered to move promptly down to and occupy Madison square, so as to flank the rioters should they continue in force in front of the procession when it reached that point, or render such assistance as General Varian might require. For a similar purpose two companies of the Eleventh regiment, afterwards reinforced by two other companies, were ordered to occupy Fourteenth street near Irving place, and the Thirteenth regiment was moved up the Bowery as far as Fourth street. These movements were made on the left flank of the column under the supposition, which was afterwards found correct, that the bulk of the rioters would approach the route of the procession from the north and east. The Thirteenth regiment was subsequently reported to General Varian, and used in the dispositions made to insure order and quietude in the dispersion of the Orangemen. Those dispositions were simply the occupation by the troops of the streets running into and across the Bowery and Fourth avenue, from Astor place and Eighth street down to Fourth street. After the Orangemen had left for their homes the troops were gradually withdrawn and sent to their armories. The procession formed and marched from Eighth avenue shortly after two o'clock and arrived at the destination a little past four o'clock. While it was moving the troops not in the column or disposed of on the flanks, as above recited, were stationed, ready for immediate service, as follows, viz.:—The 11th, Sixty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Seventy-fourth in their respective armories; the Fourth at the City Arsenal, with Batteries C and G, Captain Scandling and Lieutenant Wright commanding, and the Twelfth at its State Arsenal.

Having been requested by the President of the Police Department to furnish a guard for the protection of the United States Post Office, a detachment of two companies of the Sixty-ninth regiment were ordered, at twenty minutes past five P. M., to occupy the Post Office and remain there until seven o'clock the next morning. At the same time two companies of the Seventy-first regiment were ordered to occupy Kapp's Garden, at Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, until eight o'clock A. M., to prevent an anticipated attack upon a picnic party. At six o'clock A. M., apparent quietude having been restored in the vicinity of Headquarters, the Thirteenth regiment was relieved with the thanks of the division commander and ordered to return to its armory; at the same time the First regiment, at Madison square, was ordered to return to its armory, and the four companies of the Eleventh, at Fourteenth street, to rejoin the regiment at Police Headquarters. These dispositions brought all the troops, except the Eleventh regiment, to the position occupied early in the day, where they remained, undisturbed by orders or alarms, the whole night.

No indications of a necessity for the use of large bodies of troops being apparent, General Varian and staff were relieved at eight A. M. and General Varian and staff at one P. M. of the 13th instant by the issue of the following notice:—

The Major General commanding desires me to say that the recent reports from the various precincts are so satisfactory that he does not consider it necessary for you to remain longer on duty. You will therefore take measures for your relief upon receipt of this, with the thanks of the commanding general for the efficient discharge of the difficult and delicate service of the day.

The regiments will all remain at their armories until further orders.

The night passed without any unusual excitement, and at eight o'clock A. M., with the consent of the police authorities, a gradual dismissal of all the troops, except the Twenty-second regiment, was begun. The Twenty-second the following order was issued, viz.:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 13.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 13, 1871.

The commanding officer of the Twenty-second regiment infantry will proceed immediately with his command to 59th Park, corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth street, to relieve the Seventy-first regiment and the Washington Grey troop of cavalry. Upon his arrival he will confer with the police officer in charge of the Ninety-ninth Police precinct, and co-operate with him in the preservation of order.

By order of Major General SHALER.
WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

And as soon it was returned to the armory and dismissed.

In the following table will be found the strength of the several organizations ordered on duty and the list of casualties which occurred in this connection:—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
First regiment infantry	17	318	335
Fifth regiment infantry	21	417	441
Sixth regiment infantry	13	345	358
Seventh regiment infantry	23	370	393
Eighth regiment infantry	27	418	445
Ninth regiment infantry	20	441	461
Eleventh regiment infantry	27	311	338
Twelfth regiment infantry	23	339	362
Twenty-second regiment infantry	29	338	367
Forty-fifth regiment infantry	13	216	229
Sixty-ninth regiment infantry	23	328	351
Seventy-first regiment infantry	23	373	396
Fourth cavalry regiment infantry	4	55	59
Ninety-fourth regiment infantry	24	178	202
Eighty-sixth regiment infantry	15	255	270
Third regiment cavalry (detachment)	15	97	112
Washington Gray troop	4	41	45
Battery A	4	56	60
Battery G	3	29	32
Totals	410	4,923	5,333

CASUALTIES.

Sixth regiment—Captain Adler, slightly grazed at the wrist; and private Kelly bruised in the leg.

Ninth regiment—Sergeant Brown, Company F, killed; private H. C. Page, Company K, killed; Colonel Jacques Farb, of same regiment; Captain B. W. Spencer, slightly hurt with a brick; private Pryor, Company A, wounded in leg; sharp contusion; private Barnes, Company I, wounded in back; Sergeant F. C. Byrne, Company B, kicked in side by mob.

Eighty-fourth regiment—Captain J. Douglas Conwney K, contusion of the ankle; private Daniels, Company I, shot in hand severely; private W. Archer, Company F, leash wounded in [illegible].

Seventh regiment—Sergeant Ehringer, Company G, leg wound by a secret private from mob; Company G, shot in right wrist ball; private Morgan, Company B, scalp wound, slight.

There are two points in connection with the operations of the command on the 11th inst. to which the attention of the Commander-in-Chief is specially invited. First, the transportable with which the troops are enabled, and which the Commander-in-Chief by his presence and an opportunity of witnessing, and second, the increased numbers which each organization turned out. In many regiments this increase amounted to fifty per cent more than usual parades, and when is considered the peculiar circumstances under which the others were issued, and the divided and excited state of the public mind, the extraordinary and unusual occurrence which made it necessary to call upon the National Guard and the extremely delicate character of the service to be performed, the promptness of the officers and men in proceeding to the assembly rendezvous in the midst of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the city, and the [illegible] conduct during the twenty-four successive hours of service [illegible] to the highest degree commendable. This one case of [illegible] is reported, and that is being attended to. A very small portion of the public press and a few persons with ill-used and prejudiced minds have endeavored to create an impression that some of the regiments acted hastily in night or fight scenes; but by a careful perusal of the official reports of all the principal commanding officers and a similar personal inquiry of the officers engaged and of the citizens residing in the neighborhood, into the circumstances attending the melee, I have failed to discover sufficient cause for the misstatements made. An official report of operations of a military body is not the place to discuss the merits of any proposition touching the conduct of the troops; last note not emanate from the recognized source of military authority. But as so much has been said by certain classes, and so much has been written calculated to bring into disrepute at least a portion of that organization which alone can protect and defend law-abiding citizens in their rights of person and property in times of riot and anarchy, I will be pardoned for assuming the guardianship of the honor and reputation of that part which I have the honor to command, so far as to declare my belief that what is said or written about the misconduct of the troops on the 12th inst. has a partisan origin and an unmanly aim. Letters of thanks from citizens in the neighborhood of the riot for the services rendered by the troops confirm the official reports of the officers. The testimony is abundant to show that long before the troops remained firearms were discharged and missiles of all kinds thrown at them from the sidewalks, windows and housetops, and it was not until an officer of the Eighty-fourth regiment had been struck down by a missile thrown from a housetop, one of the men shot in the head, and another had received a dean wound, two men of the Ninth killed outright, a number wounded, and three of the Sixth wounded, that fire was opened on the mob. It is the opinion of the most experienced officers of the police force and military present that the troops did not fire any too soon; that in a very few minutes more it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to overpower the mob, and that the lives lost at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street saved the exercise of a much greater number at some other point.

None can sympathize more deeply with the families that suffered by the unfortunate occurrences of the 12th inst. than do the men whose duty required them to use their weapons in sustaining the civil authorities and in defence of themselves. And it is not unreasonable to hope that while all are deploring the circumstances which made a resort to arms necessary, the public will not be unmindful of the bereaved families of the dead and suffering members of the National Guard.

The extremely delicate service of General Varian in commanding the escort to the procession was performed in a highly creditable manner and to my satisfaction, and it would be unjust to meritorious officers not to record herein my conviction that the regimental commanders of the escort acted with coolness and discretion; that the officers and men under them discharged their duty under circumstances calculated to excite and aggravate the most experienced troops, and are entitled, therefore, to the commendation of their superior officers. The orders issued from time to time were obeyed by all the commands on duty with an alacrity rarely witnessed, giving abundant evidence that the National Guard stands ready at all times to sustain the civil authorities in maintaining law and order against all aggressors.

To the members of my staff, who from early morning of the 11th until noon of the 13th were actively engaged, without rest, I am indebted for the prompt delivery of orders and despatches and other valuable assistance.

I desire also to record my acknowledgments for the professional services of Surgeon Cheesman, formerly of the Seventh regiment, N. G., who were kindly volunteered and accepted early on the morning of the 12th.

Permit me in conclusion, while alluding to the meritorious services of those under my command, to confirm what the public press have already said of the gallant conduct of the police force engaged on that day. It was my duty to keep in constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief and the police authorities from early morning until the excitement of the public mind had subsided. At headquarters but one sentiment actuated the officers on duty, from the President of the Department, Mr. Henry Smith, and his colleagues of the Board of Commissioners, and Superintendent Kelso and his subordinate officers, and that was to do their whole duty in the most prompt and energetic manner. The movements of the detachments were made with the greatest alacrity, and the officers of the National Guard who witnessed their operations in attacking the mob at different points unite in giving the highest praise for the courage and dash displayed in making attacks, as well as for the patient coolness manifested while exposed to the abusive epithets and dangerous assaults of the mob. Their value was conspicuous and entitles them not only to the respect of their superiors, but to the confidence of the public at large. While New York possesses so brave and self-sacrificing a body of protectors she has little to fear from internal dissensions.

Very respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER SHALER,
Major General Commanding.

THE CORONER'S INQUISITION.

Investigation to Be Commenced Next Monday at Twenty-second Street and Seventh Avenue—The Jury.

Coroner Young has at last decided upon a time and place for holding the investigation into the circumstances attendant upon the riot which occurred in this city on last Wednesday week, with such fearfully disastrous results. The Coroner has secured the use of the Eighth District (new) Court room, southwest corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, and there intends to commence his inquiries at ten o'clock next Monday morning. No witnesses except those who were present at the scene of the riot will be called to testify, and Coroner Young will continue the examination from day to day and reach a conclusion at the earliest possible moment. It is probable that in the investigation the Coroner will be aided by District Attorney Garvin or one of his assistants, although he feels fully competent to conduct the case alone. Great interest is felt in the result of the inquiry and doubtless a large crowd will be in attendance at the court-room. It is likely to last about ten days.

THE JURY.

In order that there may be no cavil or fault-finding about the jury to be sworn in the case, Coroner Young has determined to wait upon Mr. Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, the legally constituted officer for such duty, and request him to empanel twelve good men and assume the entire responsibility of that part of the business.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICER LOGAN, OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

Patrolman Patrick Logan, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, was yesterday tried before President Smith and Commissioners Barr and Manierre for improper conduct and insubordination on the day of the Riots.

The charge was preferred against him by Sergeant Carpenter, of the Sanitary squad, who testified that on the 14th inst. the complainant was under the command of Captain Headen, of the Fifteenth precinct, in Broadway, and received orders to disperse a crowd of rioters who had collected at Eleventh street. A fight ensued, and the police were obliged to use their clubs freely. Among the men who were ordered to charge the mob was Patrick Logan, who has been on the force for ten years. This man

REFUSED TO ATTACK THE RIOTERS,

saying that he was an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, and not that his conscience would not allow him to attack his fellow countrymen. He subsequently interfered with other officers calling upon them to "deal gently" with the rioters, and caused one officer who was endeavoring to disperse the rioters, Logan called several witnesses to prove that unnecessary violence was used, but the evidence failed to establish the fact.

Other witnesses testified that the mob was a dangerous one and fought desperately, and testified that the conduct of Logan was calculated to

INJURE THE DISCIPLINE OF THE FORCE.

Logan, in his own defence, again urged that unnecessary violence was resorted to, and finally spoke in a disrespectful manner to the Commissioners, saying that "he knew he would not have a fair trial because he was a Roman Catholic, adding that he had never known an instance where a Roman Catholic had not been severely treated, and that it was his holy religion that was assailed."

Commissioner Smith said that the Board might have been inclined to take a lenient view of the case in view of the previous good conduct of the accused, but such a course was impossible after the expressions made by Logan and the charges of unfair conduct on the part of the board, he must, therefore, be dismissed from the department.

ANOTHER INNOCENT VICTIM.

Charles A. Kattenbeck died at Mount Sinai Hospital on Thursday night. He was a cabinet maker and resided at 343½ Attorney street. On the day of the riot he went to Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue to draw a deed for a gentleman and left about two o'clock to return home. Seeing Twenty-sixth street he saw the crowd on the avenue and turned up Twenty-sixth street to avoid them. He had succeeded but a short distance when the 6th mixed regiment opened fire on the rioters. Mr. Kattenbeck received three balls, one in each arm and one in the back.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ON THE JULY RIOT.

The following is a card from the Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, published in *the Ohio State Journal*:—

The attempt of certain persons to make the Catholic Church responsible for the late riots in New York and elsewhere, on the part of those who were fired upon by the police and soldiers while on the spot in defiance of their commands or their better judgment, given in all the churches on the 9th Sunday previous, on the text between the Old and New Testaments, both made up of a fraction of the lower orders of the Irish people, is now somewhat old. Nothing was made the pretext but both parties proceeded to proceed calmly on their way. The New York riots were simply a continuation of last year's. To make the Catholic church responsible for what it forbids, abhors and condemns is unfair and unjust. The Rev. D. H. Sherry, in Trinity church, last evening, so [illegible] the [illegible] Tammany, was guilty of this unjust [illegible].

"In reality," said he, "always tells the secret of the family," and in this instance, unmistakably, the participation of the Catholic Church we see the [illegible] ignorance, the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of an Ex-Federal Soldier in Virginia.

Thomas McGinn, of Maine, Hanged as Accessory to a Murder.

History of the Crime—The Career of Two Carpet-Baggers.

Arrest, Trial and Conviction of McGinnin.

Affecting Appeal by the Condemned Man.

Sickening Scene at the Scaffold—The Rope Breaks.

Close of the Tragedy—The Body Buried Beside the Gallows.

GREENVILLE Court House, Va., July 21, 1871.

Nearly four years ago a radical orator named Connolly, of the carpet-bag species, proclaimed to a large assemblage of negroes in the African church at Richmond that it was now their time to "hold high carnival," intimating that the military authorities were specially sent here to punish the whites and protect the negroes, and that the latter might with impunity commit any and all sorts of outrages on the whites in retaliation for the wrongs and oppressions of that race upon the negroes during a bondage of two hundred years. Happily for the people of Virginia the defeat of the policy which the reconstruction acts were meant to secure saved them from that lawlessness and violence which prevailed to such an alarming extent in the States where the Congressional programme was triumphant. But they did not escape altogether. During the years of 1868 and 1869 among the hordes of Northern adventurers that arrived in Virginia was one D. Lewis, who took up his abode in Brunswick county, organized a Union League and became leader of the negro youth. Following the inspiration and teachings of his fellow carpet-bagger Connolly, the Richmond orator, he armed his negroes and at his head marched the negroes of Brunswick county, the county seat of Brunswick, with flaunting banners, yelling hideously, making hostile demonstrations and frequently perpetrating the most flagrant outrages. This was carried to such a fearful extent that the people became alarmed for the peace and safety of the community, and Lewis was arrested, tried and found guilty of

INCITING INSURRECTION

and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. In accordance with his sentence he was lodged in that institution, but in those days of military rule, when General Canby commanded District No. 1, the arrest and punishment of a "loyal" man was taken as an evidence of the still smouldering rebellious spirit in the South; and Governor Wells then ruling here by virtue of military authority, as is the custom with all radical Governors, pardoned Lewis a month after he was imprisoned. Upon representing to General Canby that he was persecuted by the rebels on account of his loyalty and devotion to the Union, that military authority wrote to Governor Wells certain documents explaining Lewis from arrest by civil process. Thereupon Governor Wells ordered the release of the prisoner, which was promptly effected.

Lewis, however, did not long remain in Brunswick county, where his influence was gone, but returned to the county of Dinwiddie, where he had formerly resided, and there he took up his residence and resumed the functions of a

UNION OF LEAGUER.

He was finally arrested in the county, at this course he was a participant in a duel between Thomas McGinnis, a carpet-bagger from North Carolina, and a native of the county of Dinwiddie. In consequence of the duel and the bitterness of feeling which naturally existed between the negroes and whites, they became highly excited, and many of the latter, with their families, left the county. Under these circumstances a grand jury was impanelled by the civil authorities of Dinwiddie and Prince George counties to investigate and prevent the people from outrage and violence. Accordingly a peace warrant was issued for the arrest of Lewis, but getting wind of it he continued to elude the officers in whose hands it was placed for a considerable period. Captain Drummond, the officer who had the warrant, receiving information of the whereabouts of Lewis, summoned a posse of eleven men, himself making the twelfth, and with this force he proceeded on the Lawrenceville road to try to effect the capture of Lewis. It was on this occasion that

LEWIS AND ARMED

the first shot was fired. Lewis had his rifle cocked in his hands and Malcolm had a navy revolver similarly prepared. Constable Drummond then said:—

"We have a warrant for your arrest, Dr. Lewis."

Lewis—I have protection papers from General Canby exempting me from arrest by civil process. Let me see your warrant.

Upon this some of the constable's party took the warrant in his hands and called out, "I will read it for you."

McGinnin—If you come here I will shoot your damn guts out. No surrender is my motto. Surrender ain't my name.

Hostilities being now openly declared, Lewis and McGinnin ordered their men back some thirty or forty paces, following the constable's posse as they did so. The posse then resolutely advanced the same distance, and then both sides on foot exchanged

DISCHARGES

(with rifles and a pistol—Drummond to Lewis:—"Command you to surrender in the name of the State.

Lewis then raised his rifle to his shoulder, McGinnin crying out, "Shoot him! shoot him! kill him!"

A member of the posse then levelled his gun at Lewis, when Drummond exclaimed, "Hold! Let us have no bloodshed."

In about one moment from the time Lewis raised his rifle to his face he fired, and Drummond

FELL DEAD IN HIS TRACKS,

shot through the heart. Lewis and McGinn then wheeled their horses round and dashed down the road at a breakneck speed, which they did not slacken until they reached their homes by another route. Hastily collecting together what articles they needed, and all the money they had, these two branded murderers fled the State. A few hours' ride brought them into North Carolina, but travelling that entire state without missing many long stoppages, they reached South Carolina and found sanctuary in the remote and unfrequented districts or county of Horry. Here they resumed their respective occupations of farm hand and school teacher, remaining undisturbed nearly twelve months, when at last the officials of justice came upon their trail. After a desperate running fight of over eight miles, in which he received a wound in the right breast,

McGINNIN WAS ARRESTED

and brought to Richmond by detective Knox, of that city. Lewis was arrested about the same time, and both were lodged in the City Prison of Richmond for safe keeping. From the time of his arrest and imprisonment Lewis became the victim of remorse. His crimes preyed heavily on his mind, sleep forsook him, he stopped talking to the jail officials, left his meals untouched, walked his cell all night, muttering incoherently—at last becoming a raving maniac. Soon were brought up for trial at the April term of the Court of this county, where they had removed their trial. Owing to Lewis' mental condition the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and his trial was postponed until next October. McGinn elected to be

TRIED THEN AND THERE,

though he could have had it deferred until after the trial of Lewis, who was the principal in the crime. Evidence, substantially as above narrated, was elicited on the trial, which occupied four days. At its close the jury remained absent but a short time, returning with a verdict of guilty, according to the instructions, which made McGinn a principal as well as Lewis, though some argue he was only an accessory, and should have been so tried. Sentence of death was then passed and the criminal was returned to Richmond for safe keeping. The condemned man,

THOMAS McGINNIN,

was a native of Augusta county, State of Maine. His father and mother both died while he was young, and as a consequence he grew up in ignorance and vice. He was about five feet ten inches in height, of slender build, twenty-four years of age, sallow complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, with side whiskers. Light mustache and goatee, was ordinarily intelligent, and his features were rather pleasing than otherwise. He enlisted in the 160th New York Infantry, and served in several campaigns in this State; and upon his term of service expiring he joined the navy, and was present at the bombardment of Grand Point by Admiral Porter's fleet. At the termination of hostilities he came to Richmond, where he remained but a short time—leading a roving sort of life until he settled at Porter's gold mine, in Franklin county, N. C. Here he wooed and won a damsel of the North State, seven years his senior, who accompanied him to Brunswick county, in this State, where they were married. His wife is now at her home in North Carolina, whence she wrote him that she never expected to see him again in this world. A boy, now four years old, was the result of this marriage. While he was yet at Richmond I visited McGinn in the City Prison and had the following

INTERVIEW WITH HIM.

He was glad to meet a reporter of the HERALD, which he considered the greatest newspaper in the world, and he knew it would do him justice.

HERALDER—Do you consider you have had a fair and impartial trial?

McGINNIN—Yes, sir, I was convicted and sentenced on account of prejudice.

HERALDER—What prejudice?

McGINNIN—Because I am a Northern man, and he asked they thought I be eager to the Lenape, when I didn't.

HERALDER—Then you are under the impression that Lewis will not be executed?

McGINNIN—No, sir, I am. I had no hand in the killing of Drummond, not that I say he ought not to have been killed in the woods.

TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORTER

than he would like to relate, I was along with Lewis that day but I took no part in it.

HERALDER—Why did not call out to Lewis to shoot him?

McGINNIN—No, I did not; and the witness that swore to that knew he was perjuring himself. Some of the witnesses swore they followed us up, but the whole house

RAN LIKE COWARDS

when Lewis fired and Drummond fell.

HERALDER—Have you applied for a respite to the Governor?

McGINNIN—Yes, sir; my lawyer applied for a respite until Lewis could be tried, but the Governor refused to grant it.

HERALDER—Well, the Governor is a Northern man; he would be likely to do the best he could for you?

McGINNIN—Yes; but I reckon he is like the balance of the politicians. He knows which side his bread is buttered, and he would not go against the wishes of the Brunswick people, who would rather fast a week and go in sackcloth and ashes than that I should escape the gallows.

HERALDER—What could you hope for in case of a respite?

McGINNIN—Lewis' trial would clear me. It could then be proved that Drummond came that day prepared to kill me. Lewis has also a witness to prove that Drummond, who was

A NOTORIOUS BOUNDER,

once had in view for him (Lewis) to kill him, but his courage failed him when it came to the scratch, and Drummond's heart failed him and he could not fire the shot.

HERALDER—Are you prepared to die?

McGINNIN—I hope I am in a state; but I would like to have a short while longer to serve my God. If Drummond had shot me that day, as he fully intended to, I should have went straight to hell; but now I have repented and made my peace with my Maker. He had embraced the Catholic faith, was constantly visited by a priest and wore a crucifix around his neck.)

HERALDER—Have you any hope of being saved from the gallows?

McGINNIN—Yes; while there is life there is hope, and I possess the means of ending my life right here if I wished. It's a terrible means of death, the gallows.

HERALDER—You cannot possibly contemplate suicide?

McGINNIN—Well, no, not exactly. They say that is the unpardonable sin. I would prefer death in any shape to remaining incarcerated here in this horrible cot den.

This ended my talk with McGinn and I took my leave. A few moments after he cut one of his hammocks in two with some sharp instrument, but every effort to discover it in his cell proved fruitless, and up to the last there were strong apprehensions that he would put an end to his own life.

Though there is no doubt that McGinn did seriously contemplate suicide to avoid the terrors of the scaffold, yet he failed to do it, either from a lack of sufficient resolution or from a want of the means. During the stay in the Richmond jail he was heavily manacled, and closely was he watched by Sheriff Goddin's deputies that a knife, or even a piece of broken glass, could not be obtained. Sheriff Braswell, of this county, arrived in Richmond yesterday, accompanied by a guard, to conduct McGinn here. The condemned man was provided with a suit of new clothes, consisting of a blue cloth cloak dark cassimere pants, black stiff hat, neat cotton shirt and black necktie, in which he made quite a respectable appearance. His manacles remained on him and his arms were bound with cords at the elbows around the waist. A carriage conveyed himself and guards from the jail to the depot, where he took the cars almost unobserved and began

THE RIDE TO DEATH.

As soon as it became known that a condemned felon, on his way to the scaffold, was on the train the passengers flocked into the forward cars to see him, and it soon was posted. McGinn bore cheerfully and resignedly the fast approaching doom and had quite a spirited discussion with the jailer and his guards on the subject of eternal punishment, he and the grave, in which he took, as his position, the Calvinistic doctrine that all sinners must first be cleansed in purgatory, but eventually reach the kingdom of heaven. The passengers listened to this discussion with the most absorbed interest, and before long it became developed that McGinn had another plan of evading the gallows besides that of committing suicide. It was observed by the warden himself that while McGinn was most earnest and animated, apparently engaged, the attention of his keepers, that he cast furtive glances at the window of the car and was ready at any moment to slip his handcuffs, for his hands were quite small. He had intended to

JUMP FROM THE CARS

as the train passed over the James River bridge and either be shot or killed in the attempt, and thus save himself the ignominy of a gallows death; but Sheriff Braswell detected his game in time, quickly warned him to desist, as his efforts would be useless. After that he abandoned all hope of escape and submitted with a good grace to what seemed inevitable. At all the intermediate stations between this point and Richmond large numbers of people were assembled to get a passing glimpse of the man "going to be hanged." Upon the arrival of the train the condemned man was conveyed in a wagon from the depot at Ashland to the jail here. Now, the murder of Drummond occurred in Brunswick, where feeling against the criminals ran high, and hence they elected to be tried in the adjoining county, and although McGinn was sentenced and executed here I found a strong

FOR LAX SYMPATHY IN HIS FAVOR

and a general belief that the punishment was too severe and terrible for the part he had taken in the crime. This was not the case, however, among the people who came from Brunswick to witness the execution. They were unanimous in the expression of the justice of his sentence, and seemed rather to exult over than regret the terrible punishment. On the east side of the town, just beyond an old Confederate fortification, which was built to protect the railroad bridge over the Meherrin River, the scaffold was erected on a slight prominence in an old field, which made it conspicuous. It was a large, substantial structure, having a platform about ten feet high, with a drop in the centre, which was surrounded by a railing, eight feet above the platform, making

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE,

which was viewed with intense interest by crowds of both whites and negroes during the morning. Owing to apprehensions that McGinn might do himself violence, some of the guards remained in his cell the entire night. He prayed and conversed on spiritual matters alternately, and read a small Testament which he had by the light of a candle, sleeping but little, and then dreaming and speaking in his sleep. Father Janssen, a Catholic priest, arrived by the morning train at eight o'clock, and soon after went to the cell of the condemned man and engaged in the solemn services of that Church before death. While the clergyman was reading the services McGinn became overpowered by weariness, and, placing his hand on the priest's shoulder, he begged him to continue reading, but said, "I can't keep awake; I must sleep." He then stretched his head upon his pallet and said, "Wake me up in half an hour, at eleven o'clock; I will then be refreshed." In a few seconds he was sound asleep and seemed to enjoy a last repose—calm and tranquil and not at all suggestive of a murderer's slumbers. At the hour of eleven he was awakened, and

HIS SPIRITUAL DEVOTIONS

were resumed, continuing until the hour of noon. By that time the town was thronged with vehicles of every description, and a crowd that numbered over two thousand, and composed of all ages and sexes of both races, the females of the negro race predominating. In this assemblage the demoralizing effect of public executions was apparent in the eager, craving and impatient manner in which the crowd awaited the scaffold's tragedy. They moved restlessly about the jail and roamed between the gallows and that building in continuous stream, watching and waiting anxiously for the terrible event. Besides being demoralizing, too, public executions entail a loss to the communities in which they take place that sometimes is serious and irreparable. The labor of over one thousand persons, just now in the harvest season, was thrown away to-day to gratify a depraved and morbid curiosity in witnessing the expiring agonies of a condemned fellow creature

THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

About twelve M. the Sheriff entered the cell of the condemned man and pinioned him by the arms. He was then conducted without the jail, leaning upon the arms of two assistants. A procession was formed, with the Sheriff at its head, which, followed by a large concourse of people, moved slowly and solemnly toward the scaffold, and preceded by a rabble, running and scampering as if for life and death to obtain eligible places near the place of execution. The clergyman, Sheriff and Mr. Oulwyer, a jailer from Richmond, accompanied McGinn to the platform, the steps to which he ascended firmly, though assisted. He was ghastly pale, but composed. The clergyman and prisoner then knelt down, the former offering a fervent and seeling prayer, after which McGinn stood up, a smile upon his countenance, and he took a survey of the crowd. An assistant then pinioned his hands behind his back and his ankles. During this operation he spoke to two or three persons whom he recognized, and then addressed the crowd as follows, in a clear and steady voice:—

THE DOOMED MAN'S DYING WORDS.

"I hope this will be a solemn warning to you all; yes, a warning to beware of whiskey and bad company. You all seem sad and look sadder than I feel, and if you were in my place you would not feel sad either. I know I am going to heaven, to leave this world of trouble and trials, and I shall go from purgatory to heaven, where there is nothing but joy and bliss. My only regret at leaving this world is on account of my little boy, whom I leave behind me. I ask you all to pray for him, and I will pray for every one of you, from the cradle up. As soon as my breath leaves my body I will see you all as I see you, every one of you, and I will pray for your forgiveness. I believe this is all I have to say. Goodby, ladies and gentlemen."

THE LAST ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.

In referring to the crime he refers only what is contained in the interview above. At the conclusion of the speech the Sheriff, priest and deputies took a last farewell, and soon after the noose was placed over the criminal's head and tightened. The black cap was then drawn over the features, and at the same instant it began to rain. All those remaining on the platform then stepped clear of the drop; the Sheriff gave a signal; the heavy drop swung back, and

THE ROPE SNAPPED LIKE A THREAD,

McGinnis fell to the ground with a force that was terrible, the concussion being distinctly heard through the crowd, which struck an instant transfixed with horror. Then, with awe-stricken faces, huge numbers turned and went away to shut out the repulsive sight that might follow of this horrible scene. Four men lifted the pinioned, half strangled criminal and carried him back, placing him in an erect position on the drop. He coolly replaced the rope to loosen the noose which at the first broke again. The cap was still over his face, the fastenings were undone and thrown from his neck, and his clothes covered with the earth from which he had been taken a hideous effigy.

A SICKENING SIGHT.

The same rope was used where it broke, making the fall about one foot shorter, and again, at twenty-five minutes past twelve P. M., the drop fell. The crowd mostly turned their heads as the ex-engineer writhed in the cord, but looked round rapidly to see if the criminal was suspended. The limp form of the tragic act was a shocking. The body of McGinn swung in the air, the rope having been about five feet. The noose was not properly adjusted, and respiration continued some eight minutes, during which there were convulsive movements of the lower limbs. In twelve and a half minutes pulsation had ceased, and after hanging twenty-five the life was declared extinct and the body was cut down, placed in a coffin and

BURIED NEAR THE SCAFFOLD.

The neck had not been broken; but, guilty or innocent, the soul of McGinn was in eternity.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Blatchford, after having disposed of all the motions and business set down for hearing, has adjourned the court until the 8th of August. Meantime this honor will have enough to do in writing up decisions on argued cases; for instance, in the case in Virginia, his opinion upon which may be looked for on or about the 26th or 27th of the present month. The other departments of the court—Bankruptcy and the United States Commissioners' offices—are open as usual. There is "no let up" in these, in which the officials are pretty well worked, even during this warm weather.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Charge of Passing a Counterfeit Bill.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Antonio Granelli.—The defendant had been charged with passing a $20 counterfeit bill. After having taken all the testimony the Commissioner discharged Granelli, there being nothing in the testimony to support the accusation.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Case of Julius Tolkens.

Before Judge Robinson.

Julius Hirsch vs. Fay H. Furay.—This was a motion to discharge an order of arrest issued against defendant Furay at the instance of plaintiff, in an action to recover on a protested check for $600. The affidavit on which the order of arrest was issued set forth that defendant gave the check in payment for a quantity of gas, about which the same parties for $4,000 and had been returned to plaintiff protested almost immediately after the receipt of the $600 check, that, therefore, plaintiff sent his bookkeeper to Harrytown to present the $600 check for payment, who there received the information that defendant had deposited $600 in the bank a short time before and had almost immediately drawn it out again, and that there were then no funds to his credit in the bank. On the motion to vacate the order of arrest it was shown by affidavits on behalf of defendant that he gave the check in good faith; that it was given, not for cash, but to cover bearings on gold transactions; that though he had no money in the bank to meet the check at the time he gave it, yet he kept his accounts there, and intended to have money there on deposit in time to meet it if it had reached the bank through the ordinary course of collection through the banks, instead of being sent directly for payment; that he was taken sick just about the time the check was given, and continued so for about two weeks, thus interfering with his business; that since giving the check deposits had been made by him in the same bank amounting to over $8,000 and, if it had been subsequently presented it would have been paid. In reference to this state of facts, affidavits were read on behalf of plaintiff to the effect that defendant had got a $25 check cashed by another party, and that it was protested for non-payment; that he had the reputation at some watering places of giving drafts which were also protested, and that on one occasion as a member of Christ church (Episcopal) he had got control of funds, the result of a lecture by Cotton, for missionary purposes, and had neglected to pay the amount over. The Judge held that this entered into business as hardly appropriate to the motion before him, bearing on the question of fraudulent intent in issuing this check. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that it was a very common if not a universal custom among merchants to issue checks without having the funds on deposit to meet them, expecting to make the account good before the check had reached the bank through the ordinary channels of bank and custom, and that if defendant could be held under a rest in this transaction then almost every merchant and business man in the city was liable to a similar fate at some time in his business experience.

Judge Roome on vacated the order of arrest on condition that defendant stipulate not to bring an action for false imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Setting Aside a Referee's Report.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Maria Gallinger vs. Simon Gallinger.—In this case, the full particulars of which were published yesterday, a motion, it will be remembered, was made to set aside the referee's report, the action being brought for divorce, as not allowing sufficient alimony, the amount allowed being $5 a week. The Judge rendered a decision yesterday upon the motion ordering the report to be set aside. He made this decision on the ground that there was no reason why the referee should have cut down the value of the defendant's property at $40,000 in the face of a *bona fide* offer of $60,000; that the debts sworn to by the defendant were to a great extent very suspicious; that, except his wife, whom the decree settles he has really no interest, he has no one but a son, aged nineteen, dependent upon him, and that, under the circumstances, it is time enough to require him to pay alimony at the rate of $1,200 a year.

Decisions.

Lawrence et al. vs. Taylor.—Memoranda for counsel.

Kinsman vs. Kinsman.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Application of Henry A. Kelly.—Motion granted.

Louis B. Colton vs. Florence Wilkinson et al.—Order vacated without costs.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs to defendant, who has appeared.

Rollman vs. Jones.—Order settled.

THE RIVERSIDE PARK QUESTION.

Supplemental Report of the Commissioners—Judge Barnard Confirms It—Appeals Threatened.

The Riverside Park matter came up again yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court. As on the previous occasion, when the subject was before the Court, there was a large attendance of parties interested and nearly every one represented by separate counsel. It will be remembered that when the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment was first presented for confirmation various objections were made to the same, and that the Judge overruled them all, except one, in which it was shown that no compensation had been given for the portions of the Bloomingdale road and the old Twelfth avenue included in the park, and he accordingly fixed the additional compensation to be allowed certain owners for the same, and sent the report back to the Commissioners to be altered accordingly. When the report was again to be presented the Commissioners had not been able to meet, but several land owners on closed or newly opened streets claimed that they were in the exact position of the owners on the old Twelfth avenue and should be allowed similar awards. The Court refused to alter its order unless with the consent of the Corporation Counsel. Thus the case stood at the reconvening of the Court yesterday for further hearing in the matter.

Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, presented a supplemental or amended report, drawn in conformity with the order of the Court and duly signed by the Commissioners.

Mr. Devlin said that no far as Mr. Karrigan, one of his clients, was concerned, he having received a fair award he had nothing to say, but he would ask leave to file a list of the others for whom he appeared, so they might be included in case of appeal.

Ex-Judge Strong, on behalf of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, said that points had been presented to the Court on their behalf which, as they had not been noticed by His Honor in his opinion, had not, perhaps, come under his notice. He insisted that the railroad company had not received any benefit, and that it was the duty of the Court to see that it received its just rights.

Judge Barnard said that a large number of briefs, some of them very voluminous, had been given to him, embracing some one hundred or more points, and that he had examined them, but had noticed only those two on which he thought the Commissioners had erred. The rest he overruled.

Counsel for owners on Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets asked a correction, as being within the privilege of the Judge's order.

Judge Barnard said that it was too late, unless the Corporation Counsel would consent.

Mr. O'Gorman stated that he should not be had no discretion in the matter. He could not go beyond the order of the Court; with this order the amended report concurred. It contained no more and no less.

The Judge signed the order construing the report, after which he directed an adjournment of the Court *sine die*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, July 21—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy and dull. The cotton market was more active at unchanged quotations.

MONEY TWO TO THREE PER CENT.

The money market was easy at two to three per cent.

Paper was dull and more difficult of sale. Buyers are indisposed to take anything having longer than six days to run. For such short paper the demand is good at 5½ a 6½ per cent. Paper of longer date is hardly available below 6 per cent, and is quoted at 6 a 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange was nominally unchanged on the basis of 109½ a 110¾ for bankers' sixty-day sterling, and to ¼ a 1¼ for sight bills, but there was a pressure to sell borrowed bills, and sales out of second hand were made at ¼ a ½ below the ruling rates.

GOLD WEAK—112¾ a 113.

The gold market was dull and weak, and declined from 112¾ to 112 on the sales of sterling bills above referred to, and also in consequence of the small engagements of specie for export to-morrow, which is a favorite day usually with remitters. The market eventually rebated to 112¼, which was bid at the close. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112¾	2 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	112¾	2:42 P. M.	112
11:15 A. M.	112½	3 P. M.	112¾
12 M.	112¾	4 P. M.	112¾
1 P. M.	112¾	5:30 P. M.	112¾ a 112¾

In the gold loan market the sales were 1 per cent for carrying and flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$21,250,000
Gold balances	1,250,657
Currency balances	1,477,615

The engagements of specie for Saturday's steamers foot up $623,000.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list opened steady, but fell off a fraction all around at the noon board. Subsequently the market regained the morning's figures, and closed steady, the lower quotation of gold being offset, by the fact that the coupons now represent more or less accrued interest. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114¾; do., 1881, registered, 115¾ a 115¾; do. do., coupon, 115¾ a 115¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 113¾ a 114; do. do., registered, January and July, 112¾ a 113; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113¾ a 113¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113 a 113¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 112¾ a 112¾; do. do., coupon, 113¾ a 113¾.

THE NEW LOAN.

There were no subscriptions to the new loan to-day.

In view of the fact that the London agent of the Associated Press recently telegraphed the brilliant success of Mr. Boutwell's new loan in Europe the following extract from a Washington despatch will be read with interest:—

As to the Secretary Richardson's letter to Secretary Boutwell explains nothing interesting that has not been or will be successful in negotiating one dollar of the loan.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was dull. The following were the closing street prices for the several State and corporate bonds, including the new Virginia consols and "deferred" bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 72¾ a 73¾; do. new, 72 a 72½; Virginia, ex coupon, 65 a 65¾; do. new, 73 a 74; do. registered stock, old, 65 a 65½; do. consols, 70 a 71; do. deferred, 25 a 28; Georgia sixes, 83 a 83; do. sevens, 94 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 64½ a 65; do. funding, 1866, 83 a 85; do. do., 1865, 90 a 92; do. new, 69½ a 70; do. special tax, 19½ a 20; Missouri sixes, 90 a 92½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 97 a 97½; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. do. eights, 84 a 86; do. penitentiary sevens, 70 a 75; do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 65 a 70; do. eights, 93 a 100; do. Railroad eights, 96 a 98; South Carolina fives, 77 a 78; do. new, January and July, 65½ a 66¾; do. do., April and October, or new, 65½ a 66¾; do. sixes, 50 a 54; do. sevens, 55 a 65; Mobile and Ohio Railroad sterling, 85 a 90; do. interest, eights, 53 a 55; do. second mortgage, eights, 65 a 67; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage, sevens, 81 a 85; do. second mortgage, eights, 78 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 84 a 85; do. do. second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 84 a 85; do. second mortgage, 75 a 78; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 65 a 68; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 74; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 68 a 68, Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 74 a 76; Memphis city sixes, 58 a 58; Savannah city sevens, 85 a 87; New Orleans consols, old, 74 a 76; do. issued to railroads, sixes, 71 a 73; do. sevens, 66 a 68.

STOCKS LOWER AND STEADY.

The stock market was feverish throughout the forenoon, with a rally in Northwestern to 67, but became heavy in the afternoon, and after submitting to a further decline became steady and very dull. The chief feature was a tumble in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which dropped from 75 to 73. Eight thousand shares of Western Union which had been held on a "put" were delivered, occasioning a decline to 86½.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central Consolidated	96¾	95¼
New York Central Scrip	91¾	90¾
Erie	25¾	24¾
Reading	113¾	110¼
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾
Wabash	69¾	68
Northwestern	67	65¾
North western preferred	88¼	87¾
Rock Island	100¾	100
St. Paul	69	67¾
St. Paul preferred	79¾	76¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	43¾
Union Pacific	37½	36¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	79	73
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	83¾	80
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	86¾

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 21—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20s, c, '67	113	400 shs West U Tel	86¾
15,000 U S 5s of 10-40, c	113¾	do	86¾
2000 Georgia 7s	94½	100 Quicksilver M Co pf	39
5000 Va 6s, g bd	80¾	400 do	43¾
2000 do	80¾	200 do	43¾
$10 N Y Gas stock	47	200 Am M Ex Co	43¾
1000 N C 6s, gold bds	40	100 N Y & H R R	253¾
$500 So Car 6s, J and July	68¾	1100 do	253¾
1000 do	68¾	100 do	253¾
$1000 Missouri 6s	90½	600 N Y C & H R R cf	91¾
8000 Mo 6s, 1 & 8s f in	87¾	800 Erie R'y	25
5000 do	87¾	300 Cleveland & Pittsburg R R	114¾
2000 N Y Cent 7s, '76	106	500 do	114¾
2000 N Y Cent 7s, '76	106	500 do	114¾
100 Mich Cen R R	109¾	100 Chic & Alton R R pf	85¾
100 U S 5-20s R R	104	100 do	85¾
100 do	104	100 do	85¾
100 do	104	100 do	85¾
200 Clev & Pitts R R	87¾	100 do	85¾
100 do	87¾	100 do	85¾
100 do	87¾	100 do	85¾
100 do

AQUATICS.

Three Boat Races on the Connecticut, at Ingleside.

The Single Scull Race Won by Ellis Ward.

The Harvard Freshmen Beat the Brown Crew.

The Amherst Agriculturists Carry Off the Prize Against the Harvards and the Browns.

ANOTHER OVERTHROW OF FAVORITES.

INGLESIDE, near Holyoke, MASS., July 21, 1871.

The closing features of the week's aquatic sports on the Connecticut River have been by far the most interesting and exciting, and as a natural consequence have attracted the largest crowd of visitors. Some

FOUR OR FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS

allowed their interest in the various races of to-day to overcome their prejudices against the course and occupied what few available commanding positions there were during the progress of the several contests. The weather was propitious in every respect, and the river was as tranquil and peaceful as the most fastidious Harvard oarsman could wish. The only drawbacks, therefore, consisted of the ill chosen course, the lack of accommodation for those who wished to see the race, and the absence of properly conducted hotels in the immediate neighborhood, all of which inconveniences were borne by the multitude with a patience and good nature which were as amusing as they were marvellous.

THE RACES

were announced to begin at three o'clock, but it was considerably after four before they commenced. First for prizes of $75 and $25 a single scull contest, an organization to which the public is indebted for what few meritorious arrangements there have been during the week. The competitors were James Ten Eyck, of New York; Thomas C. Butler, of Boston; Pandeen Harrington, of Springfield; Michael Hurley, of Chicopee, and Ellis Ward, of Cold Spring, New York. The distance rowed was two miles—one mile down the river and back again—and the positions in starting were in the order named. The weight of the several ambitious scullers, according to their own statements, put Butler 133 pounds, Ten Eyck at 150 pounds, Harrington at 136 pounds, Ward at 145 pounds and Hurley at 179 pounds. When the word was given the bold Ten Eyck jumped away

AHEAD OF THE OTHERS,

but the experienced Ward not only soon came up to him, but crept slowly and surely ahead, amid almost deafening cheers from the crowds along the shore. Then again, almost in a moment, Ward seemed to tire, and Ten Eyck came up even with him in a manner which could not fail to have been encouraging to his friends. In fact, he took the lead and left the renowned Ward second, and closely pursued by the energetic Butler, of Boston. The other two were about even, some half a dozen lengths behind. This was their position at the end of the first three-quarters of a mile, but before the latter quarter was finished Ward took an advanced position, and was about a length ahead of Butler in turning the upper stake, and both followed sharply by Harrington and Ten Eyck, and Hurley loitering along leisurely under the chagrin of certain defeat.

ON THE LAST HALF MILE,

coming downward, Ward ahead, and found that it was about all he could do to keep Butler and Harrington from passing him. He managed, however, to come in a couple of lengths ahead, making the two miles in 21m. 42s. Butler was second, 14m. 56s., and Harrington was third, Ten Eyck fourth and Hurley fifth and last.

The next race was between the six-oared Freshmen crews of Harvard and Brown Universities, and was over the three-mile straightaway course which was rowed over by the Atalantas and Harvards on Wednesday. The prizes were half a dozen silver goblets and a set of colors for the winning crew, and were furnished by the Springfield Club.

THE CREWS

were as follows:—

Harvard—S. H. Dana, stroke; W. C. Sanger, H. L. Morse, C. E. Low, G. W. White, A. L. Bevans, bow.

Brown—H. Cornell, stroke; A. Gallup, W. Hurd, F. B. Case, J. L. Lincoln, P. A. Sayles, bow.

The contest was neither close nor exciting, and the result was not expected. The Harvards took the start almost from the word "go," and kept gaining slowly until the end of three miles, coming in about a dozen lengths ahead in 20m. 45s.

The next was

THE "UNIVERSITY RACE,"

as it was playfully termed, and was likewise a three-mile straightaway over the same course, and also for prizes, consisting of silver goblets and a set of colors. The competing crews were from the Harvard and Brown Universities and the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst. The Harvard crew was the same one which the New York Atalantas vanquished on Wednesday, and their competitors were as follows:—

Brown—L. C. Luther, stroke; W. E. Caldwell, A. M. Smith, W. H. Riebe, A. D. McClellan, E. H. Luther, bow.

Agricultural—F. C. Eldred, stroke; F. M. Somers, C. H. Allen, A. D. Norcross, George Leonard, bow.

This race was by all odds the most interesting and exciting of any during the day. It was generally anticipated that the Harvards would be victors, and that they would be followed in turn by the Browns and Agriculturals. Pools were sold at the rate of about 2 for the Agriculturals, 3 and 10 for the Browns, against 20 and 25 for the Harvards. The idea that the representatives of the Agricultural institution would make any sort of a show was very remote, notwithstanding they had been under the training of the skilful Josh Ward.

WHEN THE WORD WAS GIVEN,

however, it was evident that their aquatic ability had been most lamentably underrated. They shot away ahead at the start, and with that long and powerful stroke for which the Wards are famous they carried disappointment at once to the hearts of the Browns and Harvards. Not for a single moment did they lose, but constantly gained all the while, their strokes averaging about forty-one per minute. For the first two miles the Harvards and Browns were about even, but finally the latter began to show signs of weakening, and the Cambridge crew got ahead of them and followed the Agriculturals, who came in not less than a dozen lengths ahead, amid the astonishment and cheers of the assembled thousands. Their time was 12m. 47s., which is next to the fastest three-mile time ever made, the time of the Harvards was 1m. 53s., and of the Browns 1m. 55s. The prizes were at once awarded to the several victors. Then the crowds departed for their respective homes, and to-night Ingleside is again happy and serene, which is a great deal more than can be said of some of the week's contests. If ever there are any other aquatic sports in this vicinity they will probably take place on the old river course, opposite the city of Springfield.

Boston Regatta—Three Fine Races for Keel and Centre Board Boats.

BOSTON, July 21, 1871.

The city regatta, which was postponed from the Fourth of July on account of the fog, took place yesterday. In the first race five boats entered. Starlight won the first prize in 4h. 25m. 41s.; Jantine, the second prize, in 5h. 20m. 38s.

In the race for keel boats the Comet won the first prize in 3h. 57m. 40s., and Tartar the second in 4h. 42m. 50s.

In the second race for second class boats there were twenty-two entries. The first prize was won by the sloop Mist in 3h. 44m. and the second by the sloop Plantlette in 3h. 10m. 50s.

For keel boats and centre boards the sloop White Cap won the first prize in 2h. 2 m. 18s., and the sloop Clyte won the second prize in 2h. 31m. 26s.

For the third race there were forty entries. The sloop Ripple was the first to return, but the prizes were not awarded, as some matters of allowances are under consideration.

NEW HAVEN.

YALE LAW SCHOOL.—The faculty of Yale College have made the following appointments for the next term of the Yale Law School:—President Porter, lecturer upon mental discipline and methods of study; ex-President Woolsey, lecturer on international law; ex-Judge McCurdy, formerly of the Supreme Court bench, lecturer on the law of insurance; Professor Hadley, lecturer on commercial law; Professor Hoppin, lecturer on English composition and style; Professor Francis Bacon, lecturer on medical jurisprudence; Professor Baller, lecturer on forensic eloquence; ex-Lieutenant Governor Francis Wayland, lecturer on the law of bailments, the conflicts of law and civil jurisprudence.

HORSE DISEASE.—Within a week or two the West Haven Horse Railroad Company have had several of their horses attacked by the disease prevalent among the horses used by the railroad companies in New York. The progress of the disease has been stayed and those attacked are expected to recover. All the horses attacked were purchased last spring in New York. Those purchased in Canada have not been affected.

HORSE NOTES.

We learn from Buffalo that preparations are being made on a grand scale for the approaching annual summer meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association. The unprecedentedly large sum of $50,000 has been offered as premiums for the winning horses during the four days in August next, commencing on the 8th of that month. The splendid band of our Ninth regiment, Levy and all, have been engaged for the meeting.

Mr. Bock, of Buffalo, has matched his trotting gelding, Harry Harley, against the Pownal mare, for $1,000 a side, the race to come off the day after the close of the Buffalo meeting—the 12th of August.

Mr. Buck has also matched Harry Harley against Belle of Paterson, Mr. Buck laying $6,500 against $2,250; the race to come off on the 2d of October, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

There is a trotting horse now in training at Columbus, Ohio, that is said to be a clipper. He will make his début on the trotting track at Buffalo, contending for some of the large purses to be given there in August. This horse is of a dun color, sixteen hands high. He is described by one who has seen him, to be finely proportioned for a trotter. He is very deep in the chest, has immense quarters and is very short from the hock to the heel. He has a very low, springy stride and a remarkably easy way of going. The name of the horse is Milton Day, and the person who gave us the information about the horse says that he has frequently seen him trot quarters in thirty-two seconds. Milton Day was originally a pacer and never was known to trot until last spring. He will be very likely to carry off one of the $10,000 premiums.

Mr. Henry J. Howard has a private stable in Nelson place that will compare favorably with any in New York. It has every modern improvement that can conduce to the comfort of its inmates. In its roomy stalls, which are airy and light, are six splendid animals, all says, comprising a fine pair of sixteen hand carriage horses, a pair of well-shaped road mares, who are fast trotters, and Frank and Bet, a matching pair of geldings that can trot together close to 2:40.

Mr. J. G. Laws recently purchased of Commissioner Garway a fine gray gelding as a mate for his chestnut mare. They make a stylish cross team, and trot beautifully together.

Joseph Townley has a capital pair of trotters, a bay and a brown, fifteen and a half hands high, which he says can trot in 2:45.

Mr. Phyfe has sent his bay mare Lady Lockwood to Captain Rynders' farm, at Passaic. Aberdeen is there.

Mr. James W. Gillies has recently purchased a very pretty sorrel mare. She is very fast double, and mates Brown Dick put his best foot foremost when they are driven together.

to the country has sent his brown horse Quaker during the summer months.

P. C. Barry has sent his black gelding to John Rogers', at Fleetwood Park, for a course of training. This young horse is improving in speed very rapidly.

John H. Harbeck has taken his team of trotters to Long Branch.

Harry Hamilton has been rattling up and down Harlem lane lately behind a pair of white-faced trotters that seem to like the run.

Mr. G. N. Ferguson's bay gelding Needle Gun trotted half a mile on the Fleetwood Park track a few days since in 1:16. This horse, it will be remembered, broke his leg last autumn, and by skilful treatment was saved and is now nearly as fast as ever he was.

Both Brown and his splendid gray gelding M. T. Brennan are again on the road, the horse having entirely recovered from his recent sprain.

Dunn Walton is driving a very fast pair of ponies. It is said they can trot in 2:20 to the pole. They are brown and look well. His Ethan Allen mare, White Stockings, is a "stunner."

Dan Mace is "greasing out" George Palmer. He will have him in order for the fall campaign. Rumors are abroad that Dan has one or two dark ones that he will bring to light at Buffalo and Kalamazoo. One of them is credited with having made a remarkable mile at the Passaic Course in a midnight trial recently.

W. H. Harbeck has turned out his stable of horses and goes to Europe for the summer.

John Cicott, of Cheesborough place, Fort Washington, has under his charge the stallion Rattler, by Pilot, Jr. This horse has recovered entirely from his lameness and is trotting very fast. Cicott has also Garibaldi, Contraband, Yankee Dan, Jennie Clark, a Hambletonian, by the Clark Vanderwater horse, and a number of other well bred ones.

Mr. Lawrence's brace and team are hard to beat from Jerome Park to the pavements. They are rattlers of true metal.

Sam Truesdell is out every day with either the Doctor, Lew Pettit or Maximilian. They are all hard to beat.

John Briggs' bay gelding Bay George, by Royal George, is a splendid road horse. It is said that he can trot in 2:35. He is a very fine-looking animal and perfectly gentle.

Colonel Russell disclaims the assertions that his horse Czar was pulled in the trot with Heather Bloom, Enslen Boy and others at the late trotting meeting at Mercon Park, Boston. The Colonel, we know, was been a hard worker in the cause of reform of abuses on the trotting track for years, and is now a member of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A very well contested trotting match came off over the Fleetwood Park track yesterday afternoon between William E. Weeks' chestnut gelding Star Henry and John Murphy's chestnut gelding Teaser. Star Henry came off the victor, winning the first, third and fourth heats. The following is a

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, July 21.—Match for $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

William E. Weeks named ch. g. Star Henry	1	2	1	1
John Murphy named ch. g. Teaser	2	1	2	2

Time, 2:43—2:49¼—2:47—2:47.

SAME DAY—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. D. Reynolds named g. m. Belle of Bridgeport (formerly Fanny)..... Ree. forfeit.
Joseph Jibeaux named b. g. Handsome. Paid forfeit.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, July 20—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe named b. g. Jim	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis named g. g. Gray Charlie	2	2	2

Time, 2:30¼—2:41—2:41.

SAME DAY—Sweepstakes $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe entered black stallion Mack	1	1	1
J. Coyne entered black gelding Tapioca	2	2	2
Owner entered horse mare Stella	dr.		

Time, 2:35¾—2:43—2:42½.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

TORONTO, Ont., July 21, 1871.

In the billiard tournament last night Hickey beat Bennett by 223 points in a game of 1,000 points up, for $100. Bennett, in the next game, beat Frank Dion by 170 points in a game of 1,000 points, for $100. Dion and Phelan next played, Dion winning the game by 221 points.

NEW YORK THIEVES CAPTURED.

Their Operations—How They Were Detected.

Yesterday four notorious New York thieves, named John Hudner, Frank Murtle, Daniel Rooney and Charles Lang, were taken from Long Island city to the Queens County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. A man named John Hayes moved from New York to Long Island City about two months ago. He would loiter about during the day in search of a place easy to be "cracked," and at night his New York confederates would cross the river above Blackwell's Island, and the places designated by Hayes would be robbed before morning. It is estimated that this gang stole over ten thousand dollars' worth from people of the city and vicinity. The goods were taken to New York and in due time were sold. Hayes was cheated out of his part of the spoils, and to be revenged unbosomed himself to Detective Lyman, who apprehended the four parties above named and a man named Daniel Hudner, who negotiated the sales. This latter man was taken to Brooklyn on a habeas corpus by order of Judge Pratt, and while in that city succeeded in making his escape. He told Officer Lyman that, if need, he would disclose the whereabouts of all the stolen property. Each of the four men held confessed having been in State Prison.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Narragansett, Commander Meade, arrived at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, June 6, on her way to San Francisco. Despatches dated June 2 have been received from Rear Admiral Lanman, commander of the South Atlantic fleet. The United States flagship Lancaster, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, was at Rio Janeiro on June 25; all well. The Portsmouth and Wasp were at Montevideo, Uruguay; all well at latest dates. The latter was to proceed up the Paraguay River to Asuncion to convey the United States Minister, Hon. Mr. Stevens.

Ensign Frank C. Birney, son of the late Major General David B. Birney, died at Mount Holly Springs on the 16th inst.

Lieutenant Commander Bunce is ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburg.

Detached—Lieutenant Commander Schmitz, from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, and ordered to Mound City; Lieutenant Commander Dewey, from the command of the Supply, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Sperry, Master Richards, Midshipmen Hughes and Keeler and passed Assistant Surgeon Nye, from the Supply, and placed on waiting orders; Master Field, from the Supply, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; Master Buckle, from the Supply, and ordered to temporary duty at League Island; Master Rush, from the Supply, and granted two months' leave of absence; passed Assistant Paymaster Harris, from the Supply, and ordered to settle his accounts.

YACHTING.

Fourth General Meeting of the New York Yacht Club.

Classification of Yachts—The Ocean Race Eastward—Ballast, Apportionments, the Annual Cruise and the Wallack Cup.

The New York Yacht Club held its fourth general meeting of the year at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Thursday. There were present the owners of a large number of yachts, and the meeting was characterized by general good feeling. Commodore Bennett in the chair.

After the usual preliminary business incident to the meeting had been dispensed with Messrs. Livingston, Center and Krebs were appointed a committee to take into consideration the

PROPER CLASSIFICATION OF YACHTS

in any regatta, so far as dividing them into first and second class schooners and sloops was concerned, and at the same time to consider the number of men as a crew that each yacht should be allowed to carry. This committee will report at the October meeting.

THE OCEAN RACE EASTWARD.

Secretary Minton read a letter from Commodore Heard, of the Eastern Yacht Club, in which that gentleman referred to the contemplated visit of the Club fleet to Boston during the annual cruise, and desired to advise with them as to the better course over which the proposed ocean race of the two clubs from that harbor or the neighboring waters should be sailed. The Secretary was directed to communicate with the Eastern Club, giving as the sentiment of the New York Club that the entire matter be left in the hands of their brother yachtsmen.

BALLAST.

Rule 17 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Rear Commodore Osgood, was so changed as to allow the trimming of a yacht by dead weight up to the time of starting in any race, but not during its progress, and that no ballast or water can be taken in or discharged within twenty-four hours of the time named for any regatta.

APPORTIONMENTS RECALCULATED.

Rule 3 of the sailing regulations, on motion of Mr. Hotham, was amended so that a yacht owner may have the apportionment of his yacht recalculated before any regatta, which new apportionment shall be valid, provided that it is certified by the chairman of the regatta committee.

THE ANNUAL CRUISE.

After a little discussion it was resolved that the fleet should rendezvous at Glen Cove on Saturday, August 5, for the annual cruise eastward. In this connection it was also decided that the guests of members during the cruise should be exempt from allotted to each vessel. number of men

THE WALLACK CUP.

The Club decided to leave the day of proposed race for the Wallack Cup in the hands of Commodore Bennett.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW SCHOONER YACHT RESOLUTE.

Another Addition to the New York Yacht Club Fleet—Her Dimensions in Hull, Spars, Character of Construction, Accommodations and Tonnage.

On Monday next, at six o'clock P. M., the large schooner yacht Resolute, built for Mr. A. S. Hatch, a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club, will be launched from the ship yard of David Carll, at City Island. For months past the attention of the yachting community has been directed to this craft, and now, as the time draws near when she will make her appearance with both the old and new favorites of the club, the interest surrounding her materially increases.

The Resolute is a centre-board, cockpit schooner, modelled in many respects similar to the yacht Vesta, yet deeper and wider, and with much finer lines forward and aft than she possesses. The utmost care has been exercised by her builder, in accordance with instructions, that she should be stanch, durable and comfortable. These requirements are assumed to have been the governing ideas of her owner from the first, and not that they should be sacrificed to speed alone, and to this end the Resolute was constructed, and she will be aptly named, as there are few, if any, other pleasure crafts afloat. The dimensions of the schooner are as follows:—

	Feet.
Length of keel	151.6
Length on water line	165.0
Length over all	218
Extreme breadth	25.9
Depth of hold	9
Draught of water	8.6
Tonnage, 240 tons, or thereabouts.	

FRAME OF THE YACHT.

The frame of the Resolute is of live oak, white oak, white chestnut, hackmatack, red cedar and locust. Her keel, laid in the latter part of April, is of Ohio white oak; her apron and transom of live oak. The stem is in one piece, of white oak; the floors of live oak at each end of trunk, and sided fifteen inches. The ceiling is of yellow pine and the planking of live oak and white oak.

THE DECK

The yacht is built with a trunk cabin, her owner desiring this construction rather than that of a plain deck, because of the additional comfort and ventilation secured. The deck planking is of Susquehanna White pine, clear of knots, three to three inches, and is very handsome. The deck frame is of yellow pine, hackmatack and chestnut, fully kneed off with bosom knightsr and hanging knees of hackmatack. Her frame ballast—about twenty-four tons of lead—is adjusted in position with rubber springs.

THE BOWSPRIT

is permanent, and elegantly finished in the old-fashioned way with carved work.

THE STERN

of the schooner is elliptical, with seven feet rake from rudder head to after side of taffrail. Its finish will be decidedly American in type.

SPARRING.

In sparring the new yacht there is nothing noticeable that is peculiar or extraordinary. The material will give an excellent idea of what has been done in this particular:—

Mainmast, 86 feet 9 inches; 21½ inches in partners, 18 inches at bounds; 9 feet masthead, of white pine.

Foremast, 85 feet 6 inches; 21½ inches in partners, 18 inches at bounds; 9 feet masthead, of white pine.

Bowsprit, 28 feet outboard, 16 feet inboard, of white pine.

Mainboom, 72 feet; 13½ inches in the slings, of white pine, with mahogany jaws.

Forcboom, 34 feet; flying jibboom, 16 feet clear of cap; pole, 8 feet 6 inches.

Maingaff, 32 feet; foregaff, 22 feet 6 inches.

Topmasts, 45 feet and 42 feet 6 inches; to be fitted with patent hids.

Her standing rigging is of Italian hemp; the stay, back stays and topping lifts of charcoal wire.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

of the Resolute will be exceedingly comfortable. The interior arrangements were planned by her owner, and in many respects are novel. The companionway does not lead into the cabin. On either side of this there is a quarter room for guests or the storing of flags and ensigns. The cabin is 18 feet 9 inches in length, 14 feet wide and has 7 feet 8 inches head room. Sofas, 2 feet 4 inches wide, extend around and the whole length of the cabin, with lockers at the back. Mahogany, gold, ash-stained and other rich woods will be tastefully blended in the panel work. Mirrors will abound in numbers here, and the ceiling finished in plain and light shades, with just so much of gold as to make the contrast effective. The upholstering of the cabin will be in good taste and in keeping with the surrounding finish. Amidships are

THE STATEROOMS

six in number, three on either side of the passageway, which is 2 feet 3 inches wide. First on the starboard side is that designed for ladies. It is 8 feet 3 inches long by 10 feet 6 inches wide; and will be finished in mahogany, with bird's-eye maple trimmings. Next is the owner's room, 11 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, which will be finished in black and French walnuts, rosewood, mahogany, white holly and oval's-eye maple. The third stateroom is 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, and this in finish will be equally fine, but treated differently from the others. These three rooms can be thrown into one when required making a delightful apartment. On the port side will be three guests' staterooms, 6 feet 4 inches long and 8 feet wide. These are also arranged so as to be communicating, thereby making the ventilation more perfect. The centre skylight opens in part in the starboard stateroom and fresh work is placed around the top of each room to insure greater ventilation.

The kitchen, icehouse and officers' rooms are on the port side forward. A large provision room and the cook and steward's quarters are opposite these. The bath tub, placed beneath the floor, is arranged for constant supplies of fresh and salt water.

The yacht is finished with mahogany rail. All skylights, coamings and companionways are of the same material.

Such, in brief, is the new Yacht Resolute, to be launched on Monday. Her owner desired comfort and stability; these are certainly combined in the new craft; and if speed is also found, which is anticipated, she will be a marked pleasure vessel.

A Yacht Club at Constantinople.

[From the Levant Herald, June 24.]

Not a few of our local readers will be glad to learn that a serious effort is at last being made to establish a Constantinople yacht club—this time free of the trammels and restrictions of any "patronage," except that of the members themselves. It is intended that the new club shall be formed on the model of those which have done so much to promote the love of aquatic sports in England and America, with such excellent effects on the practical seamanship of both countries. Neither the Piræus nor New York Bascan compare with either the Solent as a yachting ground, and while with the Marmora so much it will be little credit to nature has done if there be not within it approachable to Constantinople found at least the nucleus of a yacht squadron in some way worthy of these waters. A first meeting of the promoters of the movement is to be held on Monday next, at the Ottoman Bank, when a majority of the "original members" present will agree on a set of regulations and name officers for the current year.

OBITUARY.

Joseph F. Berg, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berg, Professor in the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick, N. J., died in that city on Thursday evening. Dr. Berg was born at Grace Hill, Island of Antigua, on June 3, 1812, and was consequently but just past his fifty-ninth year. His parents were missionaries of the Moravian Church in the place of his birth; he was consequently educated in the Moravian faith, up to his twelfth year, at Full Neck, England. He came to the United States in 1825, and studied at Nazareth, Pa., at a Moravian school. As a linguist he had few equals in this country, speaking most modern languages with ease and fluency, while his knowledge of the classics was most remarkable, and at the early age of twenty-one he was Professor of Greek in the Mercersburg College. In 1835 he was ordained to the ministry in the Dutch Reformed Church, and in 1837 was called to the First German Reformed church in Philadelphia, where he attained a national reputation as a preacher. About ten years ago he was called to the chair of didactic and polemic theology in the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed (now Reformed) church, New Brunswick, N. J., which position he held to the time of his death. It is generally conceded the most eminent chair in the institution. Dr. Berg was not less celebrated as a writer than as a scholar and preacher. He was constantly engaged in literary labors, bringing out a great number of books and translations from the French and German. His works—over twenty volumes in all—are all on theological subjects, and mainly devoted to discussions of the Papal question. It is claimed that he was more intimately acquainted with Roman theology than any other Protestant clergyman in America, and his works, therefore, have the weight of authority.

Professor John W. S. Hows.

Professor John W. S. Hows, the well-known elocutionist, died in this city yesterday. He was born in London, England, June 24, 1795, but had been in this country over fifty years. Mr. Hows was engaged in mercantile pursuits for some time, but meeting with reverses he devoted his attention to instruction and authorship. He was for some time dramatic critic of the *Golden Rule*, *Figaro*, *Mirror* and *Albion*. Subsequently he prepared and published his "Practical Elocutionist," "Shakspearian Reader," "Historical Shakspeare," "Golden Leaves" of English and American poetry, "Ladies' Reader," "Ladies' Book of Readings and Recitations," "Junior Ladies' Reader" and "Primary Ladies' Reader," and was also a frequent contributor to the press. Mr. Hows was a Professor of Elocution at Columbia College for many years.

SARATOGA.

The New Spring at the Union Hotel.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21, 1871.

The new mineral spring recently discovered near the Union Hotel has commenced spouting, and was to-day the centre of attraction.

WEST VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Cold Comfort at the White Sulphur Springs—Jeff Davis and Breckenridge Expected.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 2, 1871.

The thermometer last night indicated a temperature of only sixteen degrees above freezing point, but has risen again to fifty degrees. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, has engaged a cottage for the season. Jefferson Davis, General Beauregard, General John C. Breckenridge and others have also engaged cottages. P. Diez de Divers, of the Spanish Legation, is here.

BATTLE OF BULL RUN ANNIVERSARY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21, 1871.

The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers commemorated the tenth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run to-day by gathering at Rocky Point. Nearly two hundred veterans were on the line. A veteran association was formed, of which General Nelson Viall was elected President and Generals Burnside, Devens and others honorary members.

SUICIDE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 21, 1871.

Robert Bulfum, who murdered Mr. Scaverns, at Newburg, N. Y., last winter, committed suicide on Thursday in his cell, at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, in this city, by cutting his throat with a razor. He made a barricade with his bedstead to prevent his keeper thwarting him in his design. Dr. Wilkie, the superintendent, tried to narcotize him, but the attempt failed, and Bulfum accomplished his purpose when the cell door was being forced.

PROPOSED RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette* understands that the directors of the Rockford Central Railroad have under consideration proposals of consolidation with the proposed Madison and Portage Railroad, and that it is not improbable they may be accepted. If the consolidation takes place it will thereafter be known as the St. Louis and Duluth Railroad.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, July 21, 1871.

Active preparations are being made along the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for a change of gauge, which will be accomplished throughout the entire line on Sunday next. It is reported that narrow gauge trains will run on Monday morning.

THE MAILS IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21, 1871.

None of the new mail contractors on routes leading from this city have made their appearance yet. A special mail agent is here endeavoring to make contracts for carrying the mails. Great complaints are made on account of failures.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Timothy Clifton, of No. 10 Roosevelt street, last night got into an altercation with his wife and struck her on the head with a club, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested and the woman sent to Park Hospital.

Sarah Murray, of 22 Cherry street, last night struck James Kelly, a boarder at the above house, with an axe, breaking his arm. They were both arrested and locked up in the Fourth precinct station house.

ROASTED ALIVE.

Foul Play Suspected.

In the case of the old man Patrick J. Rafferty, who was roasted alive on Sunday morning, his relatives have reason to suspect foul play, and have induced the county physician to withdraw the certificate of burial previously given and to order an inquest. This takes place to-day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 4 47 | Moon sets.....eve 10 32
Sun sets..... 7 25 | High water.....eve 11 59

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Brooklyn	July 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	July 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ismailia	July 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
St. Laurent	July 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	July 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	July 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Dominionland	July 29	Bremen	69 Broad st.
Caledonia	Aug 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Colorado	Aug 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Aug 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Aug 3	Bremen	69 Broad st.
Atlantic	Aug 5	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Aug 5	Bremen	69 Broad st.
Columbia	Aug 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Alexandria	Aug 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Aug 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Aug 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Aug 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Aug 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	Aug 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Aug 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Oceanic	Aug 19	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Perelre	Aug 26	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Abyssinia (Br), Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown—Gray Brothers.
Steamship Erin (Br), Lawson, London—F W J Hurst.
Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Ship Solent (Br), Meldrum, London—C L Wright & Co.
Ship Queen of the East, Stoddard, San Francisco—C Comstock & Co.
Bark Farningham (Br), Swain, London—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Red Breast (Br), Walsh, Queenstown—Sweetland & Co.
Bark Ayr (Br), Good, Belfast—Peabody, Willis & Co.
Bark Daniel Webster, Kendrick, Gibraltar for orders—Alpheus Hardy & Co.
Brig James Ratchford (Br), George, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Brig Whitaker, Colton, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.
Brig Adelaide, Wilson, Newburyport.
Schr Victor, Mahoney, Para—F G Guimerez.
Schr Mary Burgess, Carver, Para—Burgess & Pond.
Schr C A Farnsworth, Benson, Fosse, PR—Sturges & Co.
Schr England's Beauty (Br), Hall, St Johns, NF—Geo F Bailey.
Schr Astra, Penny, St John, NB—P I Nevins & Sons.
Schr J E Myers, Elwood, Richmond, Va—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, DC—Emmas, Ball & Co.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston—Snow & Richardson.
Steamer M Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, ——, Washington, DC.

Steamship India (Br, Munro, Glasgow July 8 and Moville 9th, with mdse and 270 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly winds, with cloudy weather and rain, as far as lat 50; thick fog on the Banks, and the rest light airs, with fine weather. Lat 47 42, lon 44 42, spoke brig Hattie (Br), lat 41 35, lon 63 32, bark Laura E Gertrude (NG); lat 40 56, lon 64 30, bark Princess Alice—all bound west.

Steamship Arcadia, Pennington, Galveston July 12 via Key West 16th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 18, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 20th inst, at 12 M, 70 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Princess Louise (Br), Wats, Newcastle 51 days, with mdse to H & F W Meyer—vessel to order. Came the southern passage, and had strong westerly gales up to lon 30 W; since variable weather; was 25 days west of the Banks. July 19, lat 45, lon 36 47, spoke bark Brothers, from Boston for Cadiz.

Bark Madre P Tigli (Ital), Cardiff, 41 days, with railroad iron, to order—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Had variable weather.

Bark Eldorado (Nor), Thomassen, Glasgow 50 days, with pig iron to Wm Nelson, Jr—vessel to Funch, Edge & Co. Came the northern passage and had heavy westerly winds; was 25 days west of the Banks, with variable winds and thick fog.

Bark Eugenie (Br), Prentiss, Frederickstad, St Croix, 16 days, with sugar and molasses, to D Trowbridge & Co—vessel to master. Had fine weather, with light winds and calms; made a vessel to the windward, partly dismasted; hauled up and spoke her, which proved to be the bark Northwood (of Nassau), from Baltimore for Aspinwall, with coal; had lost foretopmast and topgallantmast, fore yard broke in two and maintopgallantmast gone; wanted no assistance; would go back to Cape Henry if possible.

Bark New York, Gibbs, Cienfuegos, 18 days, with sugar and molasses, to Borsland, Dearborn & Co. Been 4 days north of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Bark Rainbow (Br), O'Brien, Havana, 15 days, with sugar to Yonge & Co—vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Had light winds and calms; 3 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Zedora (Br), Evans, Matanzas, 10 days, with sugar, to order. Had light winds; been 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Jessie Rayner, Hall, Cuyuta Bay, 20 days, with cigar and tobacco to H Miller & Houghton. Had light easterly winds. July 18, lat 32 25, lon 73 58, spoke schr Texas Maid (Br, from —— for Port au Prince. Left in part brig Fanny Lincoln, for New York, July 2.

Brig Sarah Crowell (B r), Morris, St Johns, PR, 10 days, with sugar to J W Onativia & Co—vessel to master. Had variable weather; July 12, lat 32 45, lon 67 40, spoke schr Barry Bluff, hence for St Domingo, sailed in company brig Brig Julia Rich (Br), ——, 10 days, with sugar to J F Whitney & Co. Had fine weather; 2 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Clara M Goodrich, McCart, Turks Island 11 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Miller & Houghton. 16th inst, no lat, &c, spoke bark Stag (Br), hence for Aspinwall.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, St John, NB, 11 days, with lumber to W B Jackson—vessel to master. Had light southerly winds and calms for most of the passage.

Brig Monroe, Estes, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with yellow pine to H P Buck & Co—vessel to O Eyre. July 15, lat 32 48, lon 74 10, had a heavy squall from NW, in which lost foretopsail and split sail.

Schr Sunbeam, Whitman, Gaboon River, W C A 15 days, with ivory, &c, to Yates & Porterfield. Crossed the Equator June 14 in 18 30 W. Had very heavy NE and